FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 054 *18 March 1980*

BULGARIA

Carter Anti-Inflation Plan To Impact on Middle Class, Poor [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 16 Mar] C 1
Zhivkov, Al-Qadhdhafi Exchange Dinner Toasts in Tripoli C 1
Tenth National Peace Congress Begins 13 March C 2
WPC Chairman Chandra Interview C 2
Report on Activities, Tasks C 3
BCP Greetings [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Mar] C 3
Joint Declaration Signed With PDRY Trade Union Delegation C 6
Cooperation Protocol Signed With MPLA Youth C 6
Foreign Minister Mladenov To Visit India Later in March C 7
Briefs: Austrian CP Leader Visit; Stoyanov Activities; International Information Processing Conference C 7

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Carter's Anti-Inflation Measures 'Drastic,' Likely To Fail [Bratislava PRAVDA 17 Mar] D 1
U.S. Nuclear Threat in Middle East Denounced D 2
Iraqi Interior Minister, Delegation Arrive 11 Mar [RUDE PRAVO 12 Mar] D 3
Kempny Receives LCY's Milosevic 14 Mar D 3
Delegation Leaves for Tokyo Trade Talks D 3
Algeria's Bendjedid Receives CSSR Trade Minister D 3
RUDE PRAVO Hails New Stage in Cooperation With USSR [15 Mar] D 4
RUDE PRAVO Views Party, Government Economic Measures D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Carter's Austerity Program Burdens Disadvantaged [Boehm] E 1
Measures Underway To Reactivate Afghan Economy E 1
Samrin, Kampuchean Delegation Arrive; Attend Ceremonies E 2
Arrival, Welcome E 2
Wreath-Laying at Memorials E 3
Hoffmann Receives Departing Guinean Army Minister Diane E 3
Kleiber Interviewed on Economic Relations With Syria [HORIZONT No 11] E 4
Honecker Addresses, Praises Berlin Sports Center Workers E 6

HUNGARY

Foreign Minister Puja Visits USSR [cross-reference] F 1
MSZMP Officials Return From Visit to FRG F 1
Austrian Labor Organization Visits Budapest F 1
Gyenes Receives PZPR's Piatkowski for Talks F 1
Nemeth, Havasi Meet With SFRY Ambassador F 2
Sports Officials, Athlete on Olympic Boycott F 2
Borbely Attends Revolution Anniversary Celebration F 3
Briefs: Economic Conference With USSR F 3

POLAND

TRYBUNA LUDU Reports on Carter Anti-Inflation Drive G 1
[Lozinski, 15-16 Mar]
ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Carter Anti-Inflation, SALT II Views G 1
[Glabinski, 17 Mar]
FRG's Lambsdorff Holds Warsaw Talks With Karski, Babiuch, Others G 2
FRG Credit Limits [DPA] G 3
PZPR's Werblan Presents State Honor to PCI Longo G 4
PZPR Leaders Continue To Hold Meetings With Electorate G 4
Wanton Waste of Resources Draws Criticism [SLOWO POWSZECHNE 12 Mar] G 4
Briefs: Economic Talks With Greece G 5

ROMANIA

Joint Communique on Lord Carrington Visit [SCINTEIA 15 Mar] H 1
Report on Carter Anti-Inflation Program H 2
Zairian President Mobutu Arrives; Official Talks Begin H 2
Summit Talks Begin H 3
Mobutu Official Dinner Toast H 4
Italy's Giulio Andreotti Received by Government Officials H 5
Meeting With Ceausescu H 5
Meeting With Giosan H 6
Ceausescu Congratulates Luigi Longo on 80th Birthday [SCINTEIA 15 Mar] H 6
Defense Minister Congratulates Mongolian Counterpart H 7
Oprea Receives Sri Lanka Minister of Culture H 7
Joint Projects Discussed With Yugoslavia H 7
Joint Japanese Fodder Plant Commissioned; To Begin Production H 7
RCP Official Confers With PCE Official H 8
Olympic Committee To Send 200 Athletes to Summer Games H 8
Grand National Assembly Convened for 28 March H 8
Briefs: Writers Agreement With USSR H 8

YUGOSLAVIA

Tito's State of Health 'Further Worsened' Due to Hemorrhaging I 1
Bosnia-Hercegovina Presidency Lauds Nonalinement, Stabilization I 1
Presidium Official Comments on International Situation I 2
Economic Cooperation Discussed With Bulgarian Minister I 2
LCY Study Delegation Leaves on Visit to Bulgaria I 3
PRC Provincial Delegation Continues Visit I 3
Belgrade Talks With Matkaliev I 3
Final Talks in Slovenia I 3
Arrival in Zagreb I 3
Meeting Held on Border Cooperation With Bulgaria, Romania I 4
Finance Secretary Kostic Receives Angolan Bank Official I 4
PCI's Longo Awarded Order of People's Hero on Birthday I 4
Slovene Central Committee Lauds Political, Security Stability I 5
Vojvodina National Defense Executive Councils Hold Joint Session I 5
Serbian League Central Committee Views Tito's Initiative, Tasks I 6
Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Prepares To Form 1984 Olympic Committee I 9
Kosovo League Presidium Views Medium-Term Plan Discussions I 9
Local Radios Broadcast Brotherhood-Unity Program I 9

CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PLAN TO IMPACT ON MIDDLE CLASS, POOR

AU181020 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Mar 80 p 3 AU

[Text] New York, 15 Mar, BTA--President Carter has announced a special plan for fighting inflation which provides for a partial reduction of the federal budget, increases in state taxes on imported oil, certain restrictions on using consumer and other forms of credit and so forth. The interference of the government in these affairs is due to the unrestrained inflation, which in January 1980 reached a record figure, unprecedented in the entire postwar period--namely an average of more than 18 percent per year.

The plan which was announced by Carter at a special session of both houses of Congress, is being submitted under the slogan and appeal for "discipline", "self-sacrifice" and "voluntary restrictions". However, the burden of all these sacrifices and restrictions, as the U.S. press has noted, will fall almost entirely on the shoulders of the middle classes and the poor.

The envisaged budgetary reductions will encompass nearly all spheres with one single and very significant exception--namely military expenditures--which not only are not being reduced but are showing a trend toward even greater increase.

ZHIVKOV, AL-QADHDHAFI EXCHANGE DINNER TOASTS IN TRIPOLI

AU122048 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 12 Mar 80 AU

[Report on toasts proposed by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, secretary general of the Libyan General People's Congress, and by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, at a dinner party given for Todor Zhivkov in Tripoli on 11 March]

[Text] Tripoli, March 12 (BTA special correspondent)--Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi strongly condemned the imperialist policy seeking to thwart the expansion of international detente. In his speech, delivered last night at the dinner he gave for his guest, the Bulgarian party leader and head of state, Mr Todor Zhivkov, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said: "It is nobody's secret that at present the imperialists are widely trying to exploit the events in Afghanistan for checking the progress of the countries and peoples in south-west Asia. The American imperialism is losing grounds in this region, and for this reason it is now making efforts to regain its foothold, to seal off the Iranian revolution."

He stressed that Libya is working for the attainment of a just and lasting solution to the Palestinian issue. Further on Col al-Qadhdhafi pointed to the hazards the imperialist policy was posing to the Middle East and the Palestine liberation movement. He drew attention to the cruel blows the capitulation policy as conducted by the Egyptian Government has dealt to the Arab national liberation movement, to the struggle of the liberation movement of the Arab people of Palestine. "This policy corresponds neither to the interests of the Arab peoples, nor to the interests of the Egyptian people themselves. And what is more it imperils peace and security in that region and the world," Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added.

He went on to say that by using direct or indirect methods, the imperialists are trying to tighten the belt around the Libyan revolution, to inflict a blow on its progress. "They are trying by fair means and foul to provoke and abet forces hostile to our revolution and thus to foment tension against it in this part of the world," said Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

He warmly thanked for the aid Bulgaria was rendering Libya in her struggle against the imperialist plots stressing that the defeats the imperialist conspiracy had suffered were largely due to the assistance Libya received from the friendly socialist states. In conclusion Col al-Qadhdhafi confirmed the wish of Libya to keep on promoting and expanding her relations of friendship and cooperation with Bulgaria.

Denouncing also the attempts of imperialists and their helpers to exacerbate the international situation, to provoke military tension, to intimidate and "punish", Mr Todor Zhivkov said in his speech: "The progressive people are well aware that the developments in Iran and Afghanistan have been used by the imperialists and reaction to the insidious purpose of diverting mankind's attention from the vital problems of the Middle East, of justifying the mounting military presence of the USA in the region of the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean".

"The progressive people understand that the true goal of the United States and their allies is to restore the military, strategical, political and economic domination of the USA in the Middle and the Near East, to tear the Arab peoples away from their most loyal friends--the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries", said Mr Zhivkov further.

Mr Zhivkov stressed that the help rendered by the Soviet Union to Afghanistan at the request of its legal government is a defence of the strivings of the Afghan people, a defence of the interests of peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

The Bulgarian party and state leader considers the Middle East still one of the highly alarming hotbeds of tension. He pointed out that it has become even more dangerous after the signing of the Camp David agreements.

"We mean that the international situation is considerably complicated now", said Mr Zhivkov. "The Bulgarian people and the Government of Bulgaria are absolutely confident that the cohesion and unity of action of the progressive Arab regimes, of all patriotic and democratic forces and their cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries are the decisive factor for a just and permanent settling of the Middle East crisis."

Mr Todor Zhivkov assured in his speech that Bulgaria will continue to make her contribution to the success of the struggle waged by the Libyan and the other Arab peoples against any defeatist deals, against the plots of imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. "Bulgaria values highly the firm position and the contribution of Libya to the steadfastness front, to the struggle waged by the Arab peoples against imperialism, Zionism and reaction, her contribution to establishing lasting and just peace in this part of the world", said he.

Noting that Bulgaria has always supported and will support the struggle of the African people against imperialism, for national freedom and independence, for social progress, Mr Zhivkov greeted the victory of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe. In conclusion he expressed confidence that the present meetings and talks will open more prospects for Bulgaro-Libyan cooperation.

TENTH NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS BEGINS 13 MARCH

WPC Chairman Chandra Interview

AU131051 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--"Bulgarian peace movement has always been in the front ranks of the struggle for peace and, naturally, we evince great interest in the forthcoming discussions", said Romesh Chandra, chairman of the World Peace Council, in an interview published in RABOTNICHESKO DELO today.

Mr Chandra arrived here yesterday in the head of a representative delegation of the World Peace Council, who will take part in the 10th Peace Congress here. Noting that the congress is held in a very important moment, Mr Chandra underlined his confidence that it will contribute not only to the national but to the world peace movement, too.

Mr Alfredo Varella, deputy-chairman of the council, who is a member of the delegation, dwelled on the contribution of the socialist countries to the establishment of peaceful coexistence between countries of different social systems, to the consolidation of detente and peace. He also stressed the firm determination of the socialist community countries to prevent the dangerous development of international relations, which the administration, NATO militarist circles and the multinational corporations want to impose in order to create an atmosphere of insecurity in the world.

"I had recently an opportunity to become familiar with the speech of Mr Todor Zhivkov before the National Council of the Fatherland Front. I think that his speech mirrors the invariable position taken by Bulgaria, by the very socialist revolution, which I know well. More than 30 years ago I was able to hear directly the speeches of George Dimitrov. The position is the same now. Bulgaria maintains and develops it under any circumstances", said Mr Varella.

Report on Activities, Tasks

AU131458 Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpts] Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--The 10th National Peace Congress opened here today.

A detailed report on the activities of the National Peace Committee and its future tasks was delivered by its chairman, Mr Georgie Dimitrov-Goshkin. He spoke about the intensive work and role of the movement in the activities of the World Peace Council. He also dealt with the preparatory work which is in progress here for the forthcoming major forum of the world peace parliament of the peoples.

In the work of the congress are taking part 950 delegates--members and candidate-members of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, secretaries and members of the CC of the BCP Secretariat, prominent public figures, scientists, men of culture and art and representatives of mass and socio-political organizations.

The congress is attended by a representative delegation of the World Peace Council, headed by its president Mr Romesh Chandra, and delegations of the peace movements of Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey.

BCP Message

AU181005 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Mar 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Message from the BCP Central Committee to the 10th National Peace Congress, read by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee Secretary, at the opening session of the National Peace Congress at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall on 13 March]

[Text] Dear Comrades, the BCP Central Committee most sincerely greets the delegates to the 10th National Peace Congress and, through them, all people in our country who are contributing to the struggle of the world's progressive and democratic forces to insure lasting peace--the greatest benefit of mankind on our planet.

For as long as three decades the worldwide peace-loving forces' movement has been a really existing and powerful factor in the struggle to prevent the danger of thermonuclear disaster, in the struggle for peace, security and international cooperation. This movement has made an invaluable contribution to the implementation of a great change from confrontation to negotiations, and from "cold war" to detente in international relations. The efforts of the movement of peace supporters from all countries, headed by the WPC, have a share in every achievement of the peoples on all continents and in each of their successful steps forward in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

Our national peace movement has always been in the front ranks of the universal peace movement. We consider its deeds as an inseparable part of the manysided activities of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to insure the peaceful future of our present and coming generations and to achieve the triumph of common sense and good will in international relations, so that understanding and cooperation among peoples may be further consolidated.

The BCP Central Committee highly appreciates the work of the Bulgarian national peace movement. This appreciation has been confirmed anew by the State Council decree awarding the highest state decoration--the Georgi Dimitrov order--to the National Peace Committee for its activities to the benefit of peace and friendship among the peoples and for the popularization of the People's Republic of Bulgaria's consistent, peace-loving policy, as well as in connection with the National Peace Committee's 30th anniversary.

It is a lofty moral and social duty of every member of the National Peace Committee and of every participant in the committee's actions and campaigns and the duty of each representative of the national peace movement at high level forums organized by the WPC to continue to contribute also in the future to the further consolidation of the great prestige that our party and country have achieved in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

The 10th National Peace Congress is taking place in a difficult international situation, caused by the imperialist and reactionary forces in the world.

All people of good will who cherish the cause of peace are aware that those who have adopted a policy hostile to detente--the policy of forcing the armaments race--are responsible for the deterioration in the atmosphere of international relations. The two decisions of the NATO Council--the one adopted in May 1978 on the automatic increase of the military budgets of NATO member countries up to the end of this century and the decision adopted in December 1979 in connection with deploying new U.S. medium-range missiles in certain European countries, as well as the unprecedented increase of the U.S. military expenditures--are all shortsighted decisions likely to exacerbate international relations. Naturally, such decisions by no means represent all the reasons for the exacerbation of the international situation. The fanning of anticommunist hysteria, promoted by mass propaganda campaigns about the so-called "Soviet military threat," about so-called "human rights", as well as the rapprochement with China, based on anti-Sovietism and an anti-socialist attitude, the freezing of the SALT negotiations--were all political maneuvers of the "hawks" from the United States and from NATO, directed against the intersification of the detente process.

These facts reveal the political insipidness and hypocrisy of the imperialist and reactionary forces' theory that events in Afghanistan are the basic reason for the exacerbation of the international atmosphere. The assistance that the USSR rendered to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is based on the solid foundations of international law. It is in full accordance with the principles and norms of the UN Charter and in the spirit of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation signed between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Peace-loving worldwide public opinion cannot be deceived by propaganda maneuvers whose essence is aimed at substituting the truth by falsifications and at concealing true reasons through arbitrary inventions and assertions.

The exacerbation of the international situation represents a provocation, not only against the Soviet Union but also against the other fraternal, socialist countries and against all peace-loving forces in the world, against all people who are devoting their efforts to the development of the detente process, to reducing and ending the armaments race, to disarmament and to the establishment of relations of trust, understanding and cooperation among the peoples. Today the words of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, in his greetings address to the Berlin WPC session resound with even greater force. In this address he stated that it is "necessary to consolidate the unity and strengthen the cohesion of all peace-loving forces. The solid front of peace-loving forces is a factor that exerts and will continue to exert an ever increasing impact upon the course of contemporary international relations."

In his speech to the Fatherland Front National Council Comrade Todor Zhivkov made a thorough Marxist-Leninist analysis of the contemporary international situation. This speech of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's has become a bright new expression of the consistent, peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the People's Republic of Bulgaria for peace, detente and cooperation in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

Under the present international circumstances the role and significance of the peoples' masses, of all progressive people and of mass democratic movements for the settlement of mankind's destinies are being even more enhanced. In this awareness the BCP Central Committee supports the initiative of the National Peace Committee to convene a worldwide peace parliament of the peoples to be held in Sofia from 23 through 27 September 1980. After Moscow and Warsaw, after the world congress of peace-loving forces in 1973, and the 1977 world assembly of peace builders, the capital of Bulgaria is once more called upon, on the eve of the 1300th anniversary of the creation of the Bulgarian state, to become a center sending out new stimuli for the further intensification of the struggle to consolidate peace and strengthen the security and international cooperation of mankind.

We are convinced, that the worldwide peace parliament of peoples will make a considerable contribution to offering a worthy resistance to the attempts of imperialism and reaction to destroy the foundations of detente and to revive the "cold war". We are convinced that the peoples' parliament will play an important role in rallying the ranks of the worldwide public in the struggle for peace, freedom, independence and social progress.

Our people are indefatigably and inspiredly building a developed socialist society. The Bulgarian people are interested in the preservation of peace as a vital necessity for them. They are interested in the development of mutually advantageous cooperation with all peoples--near and distant. Our people are united and rallied around the policy of the party and state and together with their allies of the Warsaw Pact organization they are waging a resolute struggle against the forces of imperialism and hegemonism, which--if they are not tamed--are capable of precipitating the world into a thermonuclear disaster.

The BCP, which is conducting a consistent, peace-loving foreign policy, will continue also in the future to cooperate with our national peace movement, so that it may successfully accomplish its noble tasks, namely to constantly contribute to the struggle of the world peace movement in stopping the armaments race, to the struggle for disarmament, for the intensification of detente, for peace and security on our planet, as well as for understanding and friendship among the peoples.

We wish the 10th National Peace Congress useful and successful work!

May the worldwide peace movement strengthen, develop and achieve new successes!

Long live peace!

JOINT DECLARATION SIGNED WITH PDRY TRADE UNION DELEGATION

AU131430 Sofia BTA in English 1357 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 13 (BTA)--"The trade unions of Bulgaria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] condemn the vilification anti-Soviet campaign of the imperialist forces prompted by the aid rendered by the USSR to the Government of Afghanistan and point out that it aims at increasing the tension around Iran and at justifying their own interference in the domestic affairs of the Middle East states", reads the announcement released for publication here on the visit of a delegation of the General Confederation of Workers in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The delegation has been visiting Bulgaria since the 6 inst. During the visit its head, Sultan Dush, secretary general of the confederation and the Secretary of the CC of the BCP and Chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Misho Mishev, signed a plan for development of relations and cooperation between the two trade union centres. The guests had also talks with a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by Mr Georgi Evgeniev, deputy chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The Bulgarian delegation highly assessed the progressive foreign political course pursued by the PDR of Yemen on the basis of peaceful coexistence, fruitful cooperation and proletarian internationalism. It expressed its support to the struggle of the Yemeni people against the attempts of imperialism and reaction at interfering in their home affairs.

In the exchange of views on the international situation the two parties to the talks condemned the Camp David accords and the separate Israeli-Egyptian deal as an alliance aimed against the Arab and Afghan national liberation movement. They expressed their solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine whose sole legitimate representative is the PLO. The two delegations expressed their unanimous view that a just and all-embracing settling of the Near East crisis can be reached through restoring the irrevocable rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and founding their own state. The two sides condemned the attempts of the imperialist states at stopping the movement of the peoples on the African Continent on the road of national liberation and social progress and emphasized their backing to the just struggle of the national liberation movements in Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. They pointed out that the growing friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries is a guarantee for being successful in the struggle for national liberation and social progress of peoples.

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MPLA YOUTH

AU142058 Sofia BTA in English 1904 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 14 (BTA)--"The Dimitrov Young Communist League reaffirms its solidarity with the struggle of the people and the youth of Angola for peaceful and progressive development and assesses highly the contribution made by the youth of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) to the building of democracy and socialism in the country" reads part of the friendship and cooperation protocol between the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League and the MPLA (Youth).

The document was signed by Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Komsomol and by Mr Bornito de Sousa, first secretary of the National Committee of the MPLA.

The protocol lays stress on the identity of views of the leaders of the two organizations on the basic problems of the international youth movement.

"The Dimitrov Young Communist League and the MPLA (Youth) will work for the unity of the international youth and students' movement, for the cooperation between the World Federation of Democratic Youth, the International Students' Union, the Panafrican Youth Movement and the Panafrican Students' Movement, on the principles of anti-imperialist struggle for peace and social progress" reads the protocol in part.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV TO VISIT INDIA LATER IN MARCH

AU151901 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] At the invitation of P.V. Narasimha Rao, minister of external affairs of the Republic of India, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, will pay an official visit to India during the second half of March 1980.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN CP LEADER VISIT--Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, has met Johann Steiner, Secretariat member and chief of the International Department of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, who is visiting Bulgaria. Information on the activity of the international communist and workers movement was exchanged. Full unanimity of the two parties' stand on all items discussed was expressed. Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Johann Steiner reaffirmed the two parties' determination to expand and develop their cooperation and to strengthen the unity of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 13 Mar 80 AU]

STOYANOV ACTIVITIES--A national conference of the people's militia organs, who have achieved greatest successes in fighting crime and in securing public order, has been held in Sofia. "Dimitur Stoyanov, minister of internal affairs, conveyed greetings to those present and expressed confidence that the people's militia organs, under the party's leadership and in closest interaction with the state organs and public organizations, will continue to work enthusiastically and selflessly for the defense of the socialist achievements of our country." [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU]

INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION PROCESSING CONFERENCE--Sofia, March 15 (BTA)--The session of the International Federation for Information Processing ended in Sofia. Representatives of 20 countries discussed problems pertaining to computer application in different fields of economy. [Sofia BTA in English 1408 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU]

CARTER'S ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES 'DRASTIC,' LIKELY TO FAIL

AU181056 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Text] New York, CTK correspondent--In his 30-minute speech this Friday [14 March] in the White House, in the presence of government members and congressmen, President James Carter announced his drastic program, which he characterized as a plan of battle against inflation and as a balanced federal budget without a deficit. The true aim of the plan is to maintain record U.S. weapons expenditures at the expense of various social programs which will be cut down both this and the next fiscal year.

The President declared that expenditures in the fiscal year beginning 1 October must be decreased by $14 billion. As he considers the U.S. military budget "adequate" and has no intention of reducing it, it is clear that the sacrifices he is demanding from Americans should primarily come from those now suffering most from high inflation: national minorities, women, old people and children. A limitation on various federal programs for creating new working opportunities, and also on health programs, is expected. Expenditures for children's school meals and food aid for the poorest families will also be limited.

Carter wants to reduce the all-too-great U.S. dependence on imported crude oil by introducing a compulsory gasoline tax, amounting to 10 cents per gallon (about 3.7 liters). In the course of the year this tax should cut down crude oil imports by 100,000 barrels daily, and in 2 years' time by 250,000.

The applause, which resounded in the White House only once--toward the end of Carter's speech, which was transmitted by all the major television networks--was rather half-hearted at that, even though it was from an assembly of people who will feel the announced measures the least.

However, on no account can Carter and his administration expect any applause from ordinary Americans. The Negro Congressman John Conyers said that the announced limitation of budget expenditures will not influence the inflation decrease in any way. He demanded the introduction of crude oil price control to put an end to the astronomical profits of crude oil companies.

The press conference that followed in Washington was yet another in a series of actions with which President Carter and his administration are trying to defend their anti-inflation program.

At the beginning of the conference Carter recapitulated the entire program, but in replies to questions on the sad U.S. economic situation he said nothing new. For instance, when he was asked how is it possible that he is now announcing what is already the fourth anti-inflation program, while inflation had increased since his taking office from 5 to 18 percent, he argued that inflation is a worldwide problem which affects also other Western states. As usual, he shifted the main blame for this to rapidly rising crude oil prices.

The President again explained the affair of the U.S. vote in the Security Council on the resolution criticizing Israel for building new settlements on occupied Arab territories as a "breakdown of communications" between the White House and the U.S. mission in New York. [paragraph continues]

He said that, allegedly, the Security Council resolution contradicted the Camp David agreements, in which Begin and 'As Sadat agreed, under Carter's patronage, that the dissolution of Israeli settlements would not be discussed at present.

Carter's press conference was just as inconvincing as his preceding speech. Observers agree that his entire anti-inflation program is primarily a psychological affair and that the measures suggested by him will have little influence on reducing the inflation.

[Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak on 17 March on page 5 carries a 350-word abbreviated version of the above report, entitled "Carter's Fourth Anti-Inflation Program: Advantages Only for Pentagon," concluding with the following passage: "But who this program suits is the Pentagon. The generals are said to be so satisfied that they will probably back off from their plan to demand a further $5-7 billion as an addition to the military budget, which had already been increased several times, and declare themselves satisfied with a 'mere' $2.5-3 billion addition."]

U.S. NUCLEAR THREAT IN MIDDLE EAST DENOUNCED

LD171834 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] So-called well-informed sources in the United States have come forward the other day with some information about the Soviet Union deploying tactical missiles in Afghanistan. Earlier on, the Voice of America maintained that Soviet forces in Afghanistan included specialized chemical and bacteriological warfare units or that napalm had been used, and now nuclear fabrications are being spread by United States propaganda.

Lt Gen Nikolay Chernov, a member of the Soviet General Staff, said that these fabrications have nothing in common with facts. In this connection he aptly spoke of the (?spiritism) of lies and pointed out that in all probability these Washington absurdities are being spread in an effort to disguise in any way possible the aggressive preparations of United States forces in the Persian Gulf. Regarding the intentions of Washington propaganda we may also take into account that through their latest fabrications the Americans are trying to induce Pakistan's President Ziaul Haq to accept so-called military assistance, thus pushing his regime into an escalation of interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Naturally, United States propaganda tricks are also meant to create fear in the Islamic and Arab world by pointing to an alleged Soviet threat and at the same time they are to induce the United States' NATO partners to join Washington's anti-Soviet course.

An actual threat to the Near and Middle East is, however, constituted by the United States. Twenty large United States naval vessels are cruising in the Arab sea and the Indian Ocean. The 2 carriers Nimitz and Coral Sea are carrying 100 nuclear missiles, as well as over 160 airplanes, 50 percent of which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons to a distance of 1,000 km. Fighter planes of the Intruder and Corsair types are also equipped with nuclear weapons. There is no doubt that Washington would be prepared to issue orders for applying tactical nuclear weapons in that part of the world; after all, the United States doctrine of warfare counts with using nuclear weapons first in any conflict, regardless of the way the war in question is being waged.

Written instructions for the United States Air Force speak of the possibility of a conflict with nonnuclear countries or countries with a limited nuclear potential and of the necessity of perfecting weaponry suited for the limited application of nuclear weapons. And even United States Defense Secretary Brown said the other day that United States and NATO strategy counts with a possible first nuclear attack if necessary.

All this confirms that the Americans are planning adventurous and barbaric steps, even if circumstances were not to indicate the necessity of such type of action. The national and security interests of the United States really are in no way being touched in Afghanistan.

IRAQI INTERIOR MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE 11 MAR

AU141010 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Text] An Iraqi delegation led by Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, member of the Revolutionary Council Command and minister of interior of the Republic of Iraq, arrived in Prague on Tuesday for an official visit to the CSSR. At Ruzyne airport the delegation was welcomed by Jaroslav Obzina, CSSR minister of interior, and other representatives of the federal Ministry of Interior. Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir al-Hadithi, the ambassador of the Republic of Iraq to the CSSR, and other members of the embassy also were present.

KEMPNY RECEIVES LCY'S MILOSEVIC 14 MAR

LD142215 Prague CTK in English 1750 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Member of the Presidium and secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny received here on Friday deputy executive secretary of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Borislav Milosevic. Borislav Milosevic has held talks at the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee on the development of relations between the two parties in 1980 and 1981.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TOKYO TRADE TALKS

LD162138 Prague CTK in English 2006 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A Czechoslovak delegation, led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jaroslav Jakubec, left here for Tokyo on Sunday to attend the first session of a Czechoslovak-Japanese intergovernmental commission, in harmony with the conclusions of talks held by the two countries' premiers in November 1979. The session will deal with problems of mutual trade, industrial cooperation and cooperation on third markets.

ALGERIA'S BENDJEDID RECEIVES CSSR TRADE MINISTER

LD162150 Prague CTK in English 1604 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Algiers (Ceteka correspondent)--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak was received here on Sunday by Algerian president and general secretary of the FLN Party, Chadli Bendjedid.

Present at the meeting was also Algerian Minister of Trade Abdelghani Akbi. Andrej Barcak informed the Algerian president of the course of talks of the Czechoslovak-Algerian intergovernmental committee for economic, technical and scientific cooperation, currently held in Algiers. The possibilities of a further expansion of cooperation between the two countries were also discussed during the meeting.

Later in the day, Minister Barcak inspected the Sonacome industrial complex in Berrouaghia, where Czechoslovakia has been building a pump-producing plant. The plant will be put into pilot operation next autumn. The plant, the first of its kind in Algeria, will contribute significantly to Algeria's industrialization. On Saturday, Minister Barcak had talks with Algerian minister of light industry, Said ait-Messaoudene on the possibilities of cooperation in the sphere of light industry.

RUDE PRAVO HAILS NEW STAGE IN COOPERATION WITH USSR

AU172200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Program for 10 Years"]

[Text] One of the very important prerequisites for the development of the socialist economy is a long-term prospect of the national economy's development. The elaboration of such a long-term prospect for the Czechoslovak economy--up to the year 2000--is a task enjoined by the complex of measures aimed at perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after the year 1980 approved by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government. Such a long-term overview will make it possible to work out more precisely the concept of the 5-year plans. The implementation of the long-term comprehensive programs will be an important task of those 5-year plans; one of them is the long-term program of the development of production specialization and cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR, which was signed in Prague on Thursday [13 March].

This program concerning the development of specialization and cooperation is the result of arrangements agreed upon in principle in a meeting between CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Gustav Husak and CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and further detailed in meetings of CSSR and Soviet party and state delegations and in last year's meeting of the two states' heads of government.

The long-term program initiates a new stage in the cooperation between our fraternal states. The main directions of the further development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR were taken into consideration in elaborating the long-term program. In the joint declaration they were defined as follows:

"What matters most in the present period is the transition to the development of economic relations on a long-term basis and the stipulation of the main directions of production cooperation for many years ahead. In this connection it was agreed upon to speed up the joint elaboration of the long-term program concerning production specialization and cooperation up to the year 1990. Particular attention must be devoted to raising the scientific-technical standard of those branches that are of decisive significance for the development of the two states' economy."

The adopted long-term program follows up the long-term target-oriented cooperation programs of the CEMA member states and the experiences obtained during mutual cooperation between the CSSR and the Soviet Union.

It is a very important document that expresses the determination of both sides to unite the material resources and the scientific-technical and production potential for the joint solution of the most important national economic tasks in the long-term view, up to the year 1990. The program concerning the development of production specialization and cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR represents a qualitatively new form of long-term cooperation. From that viewpoint it is necessary that all sectors, economic production unions and enterprises concerned, approach the implementation of this program in a responsible manner.

The materialization of the long-term measures and commitments ensuing from this program will have a great impact on forming a rational structure of our processing industry and on insuring a stable development of the national economy in Czechoslovakia. It will contribute to further deepening international socialist division of labor with the Soviet Union and will permit a greater effectiveness of Czechoslovak production.

The long-term program determines goals, forms and basic tasks of the development of long-term production specialization and cooperation, but it also contains the main orientation of scientific-technical cooperation in the areas concerned and--in a wider sense--also comprises the main directions of cooperation in the development of the material-technological base of production, including the directions concerning the supply of the national economies of the CSSR and the USSR with the main types of fuels and raw materials.

In the spirit of the basic orientation of cooperation in the sphere of science and technology, work will develop to speed up scientific-technical progress and to achieve maximum practical results in the shortest possible time. For this to happen new types of installations, machinery, apparatuses and materials up to the top world technological standard will be developed and put in production. Modern technological processes insuring a high degree of automation and a marked increase of labor productivity will be mastered and the necessary conditions will be created for increasing production and raising the quality of consumer goods to improve the satisfaction of the needs of the population in the two states.

The basic orientation of cooperation in the development of the material and technological base of production enjoins to insure fuel and raw material needs will be met under conditions of mutual advantages, on the basis of a unification of material and technological resources in the construction of the facilities of the fuel and raw material industry branches; to concentrate cooperation on the most rational and most economical use of raw materials and fuels; and to insure deliveries on account of complexes, machinery and equipment and other products. For instance, to insure smooth supply of the two state's economies with important types of chemical products. Chemical products placing high demands on energy consumption will be delivered by the USSR in exchange for low-tonnage chemistry products placing lower demands on energy consumption from the CSSR.

The orientation of the development of production specialization and cooperation is based on the rational division of labor, which was created in the course of many years and which will continue to deepen and expand, particularly in the development of new machines, equipment and materials of higher quality. The aim is the speediest implementation of these commodities in production, since this is an important factor in raising the effectiveness of social production. The production cooperation will be expanded and concentrated on the development of cooperational relations in the production of complicated kinds of machinery, equipment and apparatuses, and also of aggregates, sets and spare parts, as well as on a fuller satisfaction of needs of the two states in standard spare parts, complementary products, machinery parts and so forth.

For expanding and deepening the specialization and cooperation of production, measures will be worked out for the following branches: heavy and transport engineering, power engineering, electrotechnical industry, chemical and crude oil engineering, machine tool and apparatus industry, automobile industry, tractor and agricultural machine industry, engineering industry for animal production and fodder production, production of hydraulic equipment, electronic industry, automation means and apparatuses, computer technology, engineering for the light industry, engineering for the food industry, and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

From among the branch subprograms mentioned above agreements have already been signed in the sphere of heavy and transport engineering, chemical and crude oil engineering, electronic industry, engineering for animal production and fodder production, tractor and agricultural engineering and the chemical and petrochemical industries.

These, and other agreements that will become the main form of implementing the "long-term program" include the entire complex of solutions for all matters concerning scientific-research, design and blueprint work up to the production of equipment, and provisions for insuring quality and agreeing on volumes and the conditions of mutual deliveries, including the principles of price creation.

The commitments of the two states, following from the materialization of the "long-term program" and the follow-up agreements, will be included in state plans, in protocols on plan coordination, in long-term trade agreements, annual protocols and appropriate contracts.

The conception of the basic document makes it possible to further expand, complement or specify the development of specialization and cooperation to encompass other spheres of interest to both sides.

The signing of the "Long-Term Program of the Development of Production Specialization and Cooperation Between the CSSR and USSR" is an important act that is also of international significance. It documents that the economies of the socialist countries have enough strength and means for developing, in mutual cooperation, their national economic potential; for permanently raising the technical standards and the quality of their productions; and for insuring their needs in spite of the discriminatory policy of certain capitalist states.

And for us the "long-term program"--the center of gravity of which lies in the development of cooperation in engineering--represents not only a long-term safeguard of production programs and a certainty for whole branches and the working people employed there, but also--in combination with the powerful scientific-research base of the Soviet Union--a speedier growth of our level of production, which will thus become capable of better competition also in additional markets. No less significant is also the fact that, in a broader context, the fulfillment of the program will contribute toward insuring our needs in raw materials and other materials.

That is why it is exceedingly necessary for all ministries, economic production units and enterprises participating in the fulfillment of the program to develop the necessary work initiatively and intensively from the very beginning of the implementation of the document adopted.

The new phase of cooperation between our fraternal states, which is beginning the jubilee year of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, represents a yet further consolidation of our international ties and of the friendship of the people of our nation.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS PARTY, GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD131051 Prague CTK in English 0946 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--A set of measures adopted by the Communist Party Presidium and the federal government to ensure substantial improvement of the plan-based management of the national economy is commented editorially by today's RUDE PRAVO.

It said that the socio-economic development of the Czechoslovak society in the 1970's reflected the capability of the national economy to cope also with unfavourable external influences.

It is, however, not possible to overlook that in carrying out the directives of the 6th Five-Year Plan (1978-80), many enterprises and organizations did not proceed consistently and tended to stick to extensive ways of ensuring higher production. The existing problems can be partly attributed to influences beyond Czechoslovakia's control but there are always ways of countering them or cushioning their impact, RUDE PRAVO said, adding that solution rests in the use of considerable internal reserves.

Difficulties stemming from failure to solve certain problems continued to accumulate in the 6th Five-Year Plan period: In production, rationalization efforts to reduce the consumption of fuels, energy and raw materials did not make the expected progress, and the rises in technical standard, quality and effectiveness did not correspond to the changed, more demanding conditions, RUDE PRAVO said.

Instead of developing resources of intensification of the national economy, senior executives in many organizations continued to seek extensive development. Even though it was decided to orientate the economy on substantial increase in effectiveness and quality, insufficient utilization of capital assets prevailed. Many managers relied on imports to solve internal problems, instead of seeking domestic possibilities.

RUDE PRAVO pointed out that there was also certain tolerance still evident in assessing the social importance and quality of labour, in the form of the same remuneration for good and inferior work.

This only makes it more urgent to carry out such changes in the system of planning and management which will induce organizations to improve their performance and provide sanctions for non-fulfilment of assigned tasks.

In their evaluation, the obsolete indicator of gross production has been replaced by seven binding indicators of the various uses of production, cost-effectiveness of capital assets, profits and other criteria. This has not been received with understanding by certain enterprises which are having problems with the quality of products, RUDE PRAVO said, stressing that managers will have to resort even to unpopular measures should the needs of the society require it.

CARTER'S AUSTERITY PROGRAM BURDENS DISADVANTAGED

DW181109 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1810 GMT 17 Mar 80 DW

[Gerhard Boehm review of the past week's events]

[Text] Broad circles of Americans are greatly concerned about the constant worsening of the economic situation and the inflation rate of nearly 20 percent. Thus, U.S. President Carter at last week's end found himself compelled, despite his election campaign's previous focus on foreign policy issues, to take issue with the most serious inflation in the United States since the thirties. But the new anti-inflation program just announced--the third in his term, by the way--offers neither new solutions or even the hope that it can effectively exert influence on the rate of price increases.

It provides for savings of roughly $14 billion, mainly in social benefits, with cuts in social support, health insurance, support to cities and mass transportation facilities. A new import tax on oil is to increase gasoline prices by another 8 percent and thus throttle consumption. On the whole, therefore, this is a program which clearly is at the expense of the general population and particularly at the expense of the poorest of the poor, (?and it does not even promise success)--for President Carter had to admit (?that things might grow worse by the end of the year but then pick up a little.) Consequently, initial reaction to this anti-inflation program in the United States is correspondingly skeptical and critical.

At the annual conference of the national association of cities, the mayor of St Louis and vice president of the association, James Conway, and Washington Mayor Barry voiced concern about the effects of the budget cuts on their almost bankrupt cities. As a consequence of this anti-inflation program, U.S. economists fear increasing unemployment without price increases being halted in any way. The Communist Party of the United States points out that this program affects neither the arms expenditures nor the super profits of corporations. The working people alone will bear the burdens of the anti-inflation measures.

It thus puts its finger on a sore spot, for it is not the rather meager social benefits which heat up inflation, but mainly the unlimited, inflated arms budget; but this budget must not be shaken under any circumstances, nor could it be expected that there would be a (?reduction) or even just a gesture toward disarmament. The mammoth program for armament in the eighties is the basis and (?elementary) component of the collision course mapped out by the United States in international politics. This policy, which is aimed at aggravating a world situation that is already complicated and dangerous, harbors the risk of boomeranging on its authors.

MEASURES UNDERWAY TO REACTIVATE AFGHAN ECONOMY

LD171434 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1207 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[By ADN correspondent Rainer Althaus]

[Text] Kabul (ADN)--Numerous measures are being taken at present in Afghanistan in order--as a local paper put it the other day--to reactivate the economic cycle.

In many of the 27 provinces normal economic development has been disturbed by counter-revolutionary machinations. "In most parts of the country," commented Kabul NEW TIMES, "the economy has been badly damaged." Communications networks were destroyed, roads and bridges damaged, factories closed or running at below normal capacity.

The anti-Afghan actions and incitements, still promoted by imperialist and other reactionary circles abroad, have reduced manpower. Misguided or threatened people have left their jobs. Government resolutions and organizational steps taken during the past weeks are aimed at overcoming these problems.

Transport and communications networks are being repaired. Large repair workshops are being set up with comprehensive Soviet support in several provincial centers. Agricultural centers are being created and a greater number of trucks, the importation of which was only recently decided on, taken into service. Investments, planning and organization are directed at the quickest possible revival of the economy.

However, reactivation is not just an economic matter. It is pointed out that the phase of reconstruction requires a national front on the broadest possible basis, which acts in accordance with the population's expectations. Equally as important is the revolutionary defense of the redevelopment. "In order to avoid similar destructions in the future resistance groups are the best way," a daily newspaper's editorial stated recently. These groups are currently being enthusiastically trained. There are daily reports on the formation of armed committees in villages, enterprises and government offices.

SAMRIN, KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION ARRIVE; ATTEND CEREMONIES

Arrival, Welcome

LD171500 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1439 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--A delegation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] and Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC] arrived in the GDR for an official friendship visit on Monday afternoon. It is led by Heng Samrin, chairman of the KNUFNS Central Committee and president of the KPRC. He has been invited by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, who most cordially welcomed his guest at Schoenefeld Airport.

The Kampuchean delegation was received with military honors. Erich Honecker welcomed the tried and tested revolutionaries on their first visit to the GDR. Flowers presented by Thaelmann Pioneers expressed the deep fellow feeling of the people of the GDR for the successful struggle of the people of Kampuchea. Heng Samrin inspected the guard of honor with Erich Honecker.

[East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1420 GMT on 17 March carries a live relay of the arrival of the Kampuchean delegation, and adds that Heng Samrin is also greeted "by members and candidate members of the SED Politburo, including Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, as well as deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, and members of the GDR delegation."]

The Kampuchean delegation, which is led by Heng Samrin, includes the following: Hun Sen, minister of foreign affairs, member of the KNUFNS Central Committee and of the KPRC; Keo Chanda, member of the KPRC and minister of information, press and culture; Dr Nu Beng, minister of health; Professor Chan Ven, member of the KNUFNS and the KPRC and minister of education; Thong Chan, deputy minister of domestic and foreign trade, and Ros Chhun, ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Berlin. The delegation is accompanied by experts.

After the welcoming ceremony the delegation drove with their hosts through the flag-bedecked streets of Berlin to the residence in Niederschoenhausen.

Wreath-Laying at Memorials

LD171932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1810 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the start of their official friendship visit to the GDR, scheduled to last several days, the delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea today honored the memory of outstanding fighters of the German and international labor movement and the liberators from Hitler fascism. Heng Samrin laid wreaths at the memorial to socialists in Berlin-Friedrichsfelde and at the memorial to fallen heroes of the Soviet Army in Treptow. He was accompanied by deputy prime minister of the GDR, Gerhard Weiss. City commandant Major General Karl-Heinz Drews escorted Heng Samrin and members of the delegation through the memorial, which is steeped in tradition, after the national anthems of the two countries had been played.

A guard of honor of the National People's Army was drawn up at the foot of the main monument which has a bronze figure of the victorious Soviet soldier. The guests, who were welcomed by Soviet Ambassador Petr Abrasimov, arrived at the graves of 5,000 Soviet soldiers who died in the battle for Berlin. In the crypt of the monument Heng Samrin laid a wreath with a ribbon bearing words "commemorating the fallen." After a minute's silence before the book of honor containing the names of the Soviet soldiers buried there, a band played the national anthems of the USSR, the PRK and the GDR.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES DEPARTING GUINEAN ARMY MINISTER DIANE

LD131222 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1113 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The military delegation from the Revolutionary People's Republic of Guinea, led by Army General Lansana Diane, Politburo member of the Guinean Democratic Party and minister of the People's Army, ended its 1-week visit to the GDR on Thursday. The guests were received for a farewell visit during the morning by Army General Heinz Hoffmann, SED Politburo member and GDR defense minister.

Army General Hoffmann expressed his conviction that the visit by the Guinean military delegation will help to further strengthen the tested friendship and cooperation between the two states and armies. The members of the National People's Army are truly pleased at the recent successes in the peoples' liberation struggle in Southern Africa, the minister said. Here they do not overlook the fact that the peoples throughout Africa continue to be threatened by insidious attacks by imperialism's neo-colonialist policy.

"May your visit to our country endorse their certainty that the GDR will continue to support the liberation struggle of the peoples of Africa, including the workers of Guinea. We will always stand firmly on the side of the young national states and liberation movements."

KLEIBER INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH SYRIA

AU171400 East Berlin HORIZONT No 11 1980 in German pp 3-4 AU

[HORIZONT interview with Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR side in the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation between the GDR and the SAR--date and place unspecified]

[Text] [Question] Recently there have been a variety of meetings between representatives of the GDR and the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR]. How do you assess the level of the present relations of our two states? What is the basis for the development of the political and economic cooperation?

[Answer] Close friendly relations have existed between the GDR and the SAR for many years. A stable cooperation comprising many fields has developed on the basis of the joint struggle for peace, security, social progress and national independence, and against imperialism and Zionism.

The party and state leadership as well as the GDR people have at all times manifested great sympathy with the struggle of the Syrian people and proved their attitude by active solidarity. Manifold contacts and a fruitful exchange of views in all social fields as well as a dynamic development of the economic and trade relations are the result of the cooperation between the two friendly states.

The friendly visit paid to our republic by Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and SAR president, at the beginning of October 1978, was a special highlight in the relations between the two states and peoples. This visit ushered in a new stage of relations. The joint declaration on friendship and cooperation signed by Comrades Erich Honecker and Hafiz al-Asad constitutes a significant basic document which has further consolidated the anti-imperialist alliance between the GDR and the SAR and which will stimulate and strengthen especially the political cooperation between the two countries in the long run.

[Question] A joint economic committee exists between the GDR and the SAR. How do you assess the efficiency of this body in shaping bilateral relations, and what cooperation results have been achieved so far in the economic and scientific-technical sector?

[Answer] The GDR-SAR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation began its activity on the basis of agreements concluded between the two states in the wake of the official visit by the GDR Council of Ministers chairman to the SAR in November 1974. At that time, the political and economic relations between the GDR and the SAR and reached a level which caused both sides to develop new forms for a constructive, future-oriented cooperation. With the GDR-SAR joint economic committee, a high-level working body with great refulgence on the shaping of the economic processes in the two countries has come into being. The main emphasis of the cooperation lies on industry, electrification, transport, agriculture, the food industry, and trade. The dynamic development of the economic and trade relations between the GDR and the SAR since the holding of the first meeting in April 1975 proved the correctness of the stipulations laid down by the governments of both countries. [paragraph continues]

The annual meetings, which take place by rote in Berlin and Damascus, have created better opportunities for getting to know and for studying the economic development in the partner country, shaping more closely the cooperation between the central state organs and the state economic organizations of industry and foreign trade, expanding the contacts on all levels and jointly studying and planning development projects on a long-term basis.

In shaping its economic relations with the SAR, the GDR proceeded from the basis of taking into account the concrete economic development conditions, promoting the process of industrial expansion and contributing to the qualification of national cadres in the technical and occupational field in order to strengthen the SAR's economic potential as a whole. In doing so, the GDR is furnishing an important contribution to the support of the Syrian people in their struggle for economic independence and against imperialism and Zionism. The economic relations with the SAR thus have a concrete political and economic content. The following facts serve to stress that: Six long-term agreements on the development of the economic, technical and industrial cooperation have been concluded since the beginning of the first meeting of the joint economic committee in 1975. Moreover, questions of cooperation in trade, agriculture and in the scientific-technical relations are regulated by a variety of agreements concluded between the different departments.

To give an example of the continuity and stability of the economic and trade relations: The foreign trade turnover in 1979 experienced a sixfold rise compared to 1970. The GDR has a 95-percent share in exporting equipment and other mechanical engineering products. The SAR, in turn, contributed to the supply of the GDR economy and population by delivering raw materials and industrial and agricultural products. The GDR has been participating in the international Damascus fair since its beginning with a collective exhibit, and the SAR is regularly represented at the Leipzig fairs.

[Question] Can you give us some examples to illustrate in which fields cooperation has taken an especially favorable development?

[Answer] Proceeding from the concrete content of the economic relations with the SAR, I should like to point out that the GDR's activities concentrate on the main target areas of the Syrian economy. This is especially characterized by GDR participation in the construction of the building materials industry, the electrification of the SAR, including rural regions, as well as by the expansion of the corn grinding, textile and carpet industry. The interests of the SAR in processing their own raw materials are also taken into account. To give an example: After the completion of the seven cement plants delivered by the GDR, Syria's annual cement production will rise from an original one million tons in 1974 to about 6 million tons in 1983. This serves to safeguard Syria's stable supply with cement as well as to create capacities for export. The shipment of power generation equipment of 66 kilovolt, 200 kilovolt and 230 kilovolt constitutes a decisive contribution to Syria's electrification. The electrification of rural areas' drive, which is currently in its third construction stage, envisages the link-up of all villages of more than 1,000 inhabitants to the energy network by 1983. The 12 wheat mills already built by the GDR and the eight more to come, at a daily output of 200 tons each, constitute a significant contribution to the continuous supply of staples of the Syrian people. These examples show the variety and the mutual advantage of economic cooperation. In the field of railroads, the shipment of 1400 freight cars and the participation in the building of a signal and security system could be highlighted.

[Question] What you said reflects a positive balance of the bilateral relations in the economic field achieved so far. What concrete steps are planned in order to further develop the relations in the next stage, and how do you assess the possibilities to expand and deepen economic and industrial cooperation in the future?

[Answer] The GDR is putting the main emphasis on implementing the stipulations on the further development of our relations agreed upon during the official friendly visit to the GDR by SAR President Hafiz al-Asad in October 1978. The activity of the joint economic committee is of special significance in the economic field. I can note with satisfaction that the competent central organs and economic organizations of both countries are working on these questions with circumspection and a sense of responsibility. All consultations and negotiations with the Syrian partners are characterized by openness and a constructive approach. Both sides are striving to create the most productive solutions and most favorable prerequisites for successful cooperation benefiting both countries. The meetings of the working groups for industrial cooperation and for agriculture and the food industry in April and May, as well as the fifth meeting of the GDR-SAR joint economic committee in the last quarter of 1980 are being prepared in this spirit. As regards the future possibilities for cooperation with the SAR, I should like to concentrate on the following main aspects: The talks between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and SAR president, served to stake out far-reaching perspectives for cooperation between our two friendly countries which will form the basis of our joint approach. In this spirit, the GDR continues to be ready and eager to entertain and deepen the traditional, open and friendly relations between the two states. In line with proletarian internationalism, it will continue to grant the Syrian people the necessary support in the complicated contest with imperialism. Our main emphasis is directed at expanding the cooperation in the field of industry and agriculture in line with the SAR's economic requirements. In so doing, we will stick to the tested way of shipping equipment and plants, transfering experience, granting scientific-technical assistance, as well as organizing technical and vocational training.

The coincidence in time of the five-year plan periods in the two countries has favorable effects regarding the planning and coordination of long-term economic projects. The GDR-SAR joint economic committee will continue to play an active role in the relations with the SAR as an important instrument in the coordination and management of the economic processes.

The development of cooperation with the SAR so far gives ground for optimism, and I am convinced that all prerequisites for the future expansion of this cooperation in the spirit of tested friendship are present.

HONECKER ADDRESSES, PRAISES BERLIN SPORTS CENTER WORKERS

DW141508 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1218 GMT 14 Mar 80 DW

[Speech by Erich Honecker, SED general secretary and State Council chairman, at construction site of the Berlin Sports and Recreation Center; date not given--recorded]

[Text] [applause] Dear construction workers, dear friends and comrades, after a little more than a year since the cornerstone of the Berlin Sports and Recreation Center was laid we have assembled here to celebrate the setting of the roof. In this short period of time the construction workers, fitters and foremen, engineers and architects under the responsible leadership of Professor Comrade Erhard (Tietzke) have really performed great achievements.

I do not want to fail to stress the contribution of the workers of foreign construction firms such as [name indistinct] and Hoch-und-Tiefbau Ag Essen and their share in the successful completion of the construction project.

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR, I want to express to all working people who are building the sports and recreation center our cordial greetings and our congratulation and our thanks for the outstanding work. [applause]

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, the building you are putting up here will demonstrate the successful implementation of the great construction program decided on by the Ninth SED Congress. Having a direct connection with the Friedrichshain People's Park, an exemplary center for sensibly spending one's free time, for recreation and sports activities will be created for the citizens of the capitalist of our socialist GDR in Berlin. The architects and project workers mapped it out with wisdom and foresight in such a way that it offers many opportunities in this respect.

The newly built center of people's sports and active recreation is located at the midpoint between the two most densely populated precincts of our capital, Friedrichshain and Penzlauer Berg, which are simultaneously traditional living areas of workers. Such outstanding personalities of the German workers' movement were active here as Karl Liebknecht, Ernst Thaelmann, Wilhelm Pieck and Ernst [name indistinct].

The communist and worker-sportsman Werner Seelenbinder and many other antifascists fought here against reaction and Hitler tyranny, for freedom and for the peaceful future of the working people.

Dear colleagues, dear friends and comrades, our party is persistently continuing the apartment construction program as a core part of its social policy and the dignified building of the capital of the GDR, Berlin. At the 11th meeting of the Central Committee this was formally confirmed with a view to preparations for the 10th party congress. Based on this, the construction workers and the workers at the construction site, under the leadership of the party organizations, have accepted many demanding commitments in the socialist competition. They want to generally fulfill the plan targets for 1980 and overfulfill them in a planned way.

Dear construction people, following custom we will decorate the building of the sports and recreation center with the crown that will be attached to the roof. This will mark the completion of an important sector of your work, but great tasks still have to be mastered before the building is completed--you yourself know them best. For instance, the building of the interior calls for expert skill and solid quality work. This also pertains to the landscaping work which is of quite some importance for the overall impression of the building. We can rightly be proud of what we have achieved so far--we all are aware of that. We are convinced that the completion of the building in time and in good quality is in reliable hands.

The people of our capital will happily take possession of the new building next spring. I wish you for your further work much success, good health and personal well-being. [applause] Dear construction workers, I ask you to decorate this building, the Berlin Sports and Recreation Center with the roof crown. Hoist the roof crown!

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA VISITS USSR

For coverage of the visit by Frigyes Puja, MSZMP Central Committee member and foreign minister, to the USSR, see the Eastern Europe section of the 17 March Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MSZMP OFFICIALS RETURN FROM VISIT TO FRG

LD171225 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--Janos Hoos, head of the economic policy department of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, and Gyula Horn, deputy head of the foreign department of the HSWP Central Committee, visited the Federal Republic of Germany from March 10 to 15 at the invitation of the German Social Democratic Party.

Janos Hoos delivered a lecture to economic specialist and theoretical researchers about Hungary's economic development. The lecture was organized by the SPD Friedrich Ebert Foundation. He conducted talks with Franz Schoser, general secretary of the federation of industrial and trade chambers, and with several leading representatives of economic and political life about economic relations.

Gyula Horn met Herbert Wehner, president of the Social Democratic Parliamentary Party, SPD leader Egon Bahr, Horst Ehmke, member of the party's Presidium, and several other representatives of SPD. They exchanged views over timely international questions with particular reference to security and cooperation in Europe.

AUSTRIAN LABOR ORGANIZATION VISITS BUDAPEST

LD151846 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 15 (MTI)--A delegation of the Austrian Trade Union Federation (OGB), led by leading secretary Erich Hofstetter, visited Budapest on March 14-15, at the invitation of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). They were received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT. Leaders of the two organizations exchanged information on economic political questions, trends in the workers' living and working conditions, trade union activities and future tasks. Discussions were held on actual issues related to the international trade union movement and an agreement reached concerning further improvements in the long-standing fraternal work relations between SZOT and OGB.

GYENES RECEIVES PZPR'S PIATKOWSKI FOR TALKS

LD151150 Budapest MTI in English 1030 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 14 (MTI)--Lucjan Piatkowski, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, visited Budapest on March 13-14 at the invitation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

Lucjan Piatkowski conducted talks with Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Department of the HSWP Central Committee, and they coordinated the work plan for cooperation between their parties in 1980-81.

The Polish visitor was received by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee. Also present at the meeting were Istvan Varga, deputy department head of the HSWP CC, and Tadeusz Pietrzak, Polish ambassador to Hungary.

NEMETH, HAVASI MEET WITH SFRY AMBASSADOR

LD132258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1702 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest--Karoly Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, and Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador in Budapest, on separate occasions today. On the occasion of the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, it was emphasized that Yugoslav-Hungarian relations are developing very well in all spheres and that favorable conditions exist for the strengthening of friendship and good-neighborly cooperation between the two countries and parties.

SPORTS OFFICIALS, ATHLETE ON OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD151902 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Budapest, March 15, MTI--Since U.S. President Carter announced his boycott concept against the Moscow Olympics, the Hungarian sportsmen and sports leaders have expressed their outcry in great many forms and great many places.

The Hungarian Olympic Committee issued a statement in condemnation of threatening and blackmailing with the boycott. In agreement with the International Olympic Committee, it holds that these threats pose a menace to friendship among the world's sportsmen and the boycott would cause harm not only to the Moscow Olympics but also to the Olympic movement as a whole.

Istvan Buda, president of the Hungarian National Office for Physical Education and Sport, said in a statement the following: "Regretfully, there are people who put under question the goals and values of the Olympic movement. The reactionary circles of the United States and a few other countries have launched a powerful drive in order to disturb organization of the 22nd Summer Games in Moscow. This propaganda campaign is directed against the future of the Olympic movement, understanding and friendship among peoples, against peace and progress. The sober-minded people, sportsmen and sports leaders, however, cannot be silenced. We protest any machination aimed at shattering the principles of the Olympic movement."

Praising the uniform stand taken against the U.S. boycott appeal at the Lake Placid session of IOC, Dr. Arpad Csanadi representing Hungary in the committee, observed: The IOC members had the courage to cling to their word given to the Olympic movement and the Soviet organizers even in countries where opposition to conducting the games in Moscow is at the maximum. All this speaks for the strength of the Olympic movement, a force which is hoped to make the opposition camp change their mind.

Andrea Matay, world-recorder and European champion in indoor high-jump, said the following: "Recently I competed in the United States for several weeks and can happily state that American athletes are preparing for the Olympics as enthusiastically as before the boycott call. Their utmost desire is to be in Moscow and they would hold it very unjust if they did not get the chance for it, because this would mean their four-year-long work has gone down the drain. I hope that rational thinking will have the upper hand over there."

BORBELY ATTENDS REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

LD151856 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 15 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 15, MTI--The day March 15 marking the 32nd anniversary of the 1948-49 Hungarian bourgeois revolution and national war of independence, was commemorated on Saturday throughout Hungary. In a central celebration in Budapest, wreathes were laid on the downtown statue of Sandor Petofi, the great poet of the liberty war, by metropolitan representatives of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Patriotic People's Front, the Communist Youth Union and the armed bodies as well as by young people and workers.

Thereafter a rally was held in front of the national museum. Seated in the Presidium were Sandor Borbely, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Gyula Kallai, president of the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front, and several leading party, state, social and military officials.

Sandor Nagy, secretary of the Communist Youth Union Central Committee, welcomed those present, and then Bela Kovacs, general secretary of the National Peace Council, delivered a festive speech. He praised the struggle waged by the 1948-49 revolutionaries and freedom-fighters for national independence and social progress in the face of the rallied forces of international reaction. In the dark decades of tyranny and silent resistance they championed the idea of freedom which was constructively carried further by the 1919 revolutionaries, the creators of the first Hungarian proletarian dictatorship.

The belief and hope of our fathers could come true after 1945, in the liberated Hungary, said the speaker, pointing out that the revolutionary deed today is persistance in work, school and public life and firm commitment to the cause of socialism. The daily work of young people, he stressed, plays a crucial role in the country's political, economic and cultural life.

Finally he emphasized: "Our patriotism and internationalism are inseparable from each other. The struggle we carry on to facilitate our own fate is at the same time directed at gaining freedom for every people. It was 35 years ago that Hungary won independence through the Soviet Union's liberating mission and since then our road has run in parallel towards the common goal with that of the peoples of the other socialism-building countries, in tight union with the endeavours and struggles of the world's revolutionary and progressive forces."

Next the participants of the rally laid wreathes on the marble plaque dedicated to the events of March 15, 1948. The flowers of the HSWP CC, the National Council of the Patriotic People's Front and the Communist Youth Union CC were placed by Sandor Borbely, Gyulo Kallai and Sandor Nagy, respectively.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE WITH USSR--Budapest, March 10, MTI--A Hungarian-Soviet economic conference began on Monday in Budapest. The delegations, under the leadership of Hungarian Under Secretary of State Bela Csikos-Nagy, president of the Society of Economics, and academician Tigran Khachaturov, president of the Association of Soviet Scientific Institutions of Economics, will hold discussions on the questions of agricultural development concerning the two countries. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 10 Mar 80 LD]

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS ON CARTER ANTI-INFLATION DRIVE

AU180924 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski Washington dispatch: "U.S. Budgetary Program--Less for Society, More for Armaments"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] DURING THE NIGHT OF 14-15 MARCH, WARSAW TIME, PRESIDENT J. CARTER PRESENTED TO THE U.S. NATION THE PRINCIPLES OF A NEW PROGRAM AIMED AT CURBING INFLATION AND BALANCING THE 1980-81 BUDGET.

The program shows that the administration does not intend to do much to combat inflation. INCREASES IN WAGES IN 1981 ARE TO BE LIMITED TO 7.5-9.6 PERCENT, WHICH WILL CERTAINLY CAUSE A DROP IN THE VALUE OF THE DOLLAR OF OVER 10 PERCENT AND A MUCH HIGHER INCREASE IN THE COST OF LIVING. With regard to the crucial issue of a balanced budget the administration has proposed to cut comestic expenditures by $14.7 billion and to increase taxation by almost $10 billion.

THE BIGGEST CUTS WILL BE MADE IN PUBLIC FACILITIES ($2.7 BILLION), PUBLIC WORKS, WHICH ARE THE MAIN METHOD OF COMBATING UNEMPLOYMENT ($1.6 BILLION) AS WELL AS HEALTH, EDUCATION AND PENSIONS. The biggest taxation item is to be the levy of $4 on each barrel of imported oil. THAT LEVY ALONE WILL BOOST THE COST OF OIL PRODUCTS BY 10-15 PERCENT.

The budgetary proposals to be presented by the administration to the Congress ENVISAGE NO CUTS IN MILITARY EXPENDITURE, WHICH IS TO AMOUNT TO $161.8 BILLION AND WHICH WILL BE A 5.5-PERCENT INCREASE OVER THIS YEAR'S EXPENDITURE, TAKING INFLATIONARY FACTORS INTO ACCOUNT.

Many congressmen have evaluated the program for eliminating the budgetary deficit as hardly realistic. The so-called liberal group of congressmen takes the view that while reducing expenditure on new jobs, the administration has failed to anticipate a drop in productivity, an increase in unemployment and, thereby, a decrease in incomes. The group believes that excessive armament expenditure will not help eliminate the deficit nor curb inflation.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON CARTER ANTI-INFLATION, SALT II VIEWS

AU180957 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 17 Mar 80 p 6 AU

[Stanislaw Glabinski dispatch]

[Text] Washington, PAP--Following a few days of very intensive consultations with the leaders of the two houses of Congress, President Carter announced a program for combating inflation on Friday. The President appeared on TV screens on as many as two occasions on Friday--once in the afternoon when he announced the anti-inflation program from the White House and again in the evening in a 40-minute press conference beamed live by all the U.S. TV networks.

The anti-inflation program is based on four basic points, which are: 1--considerable savings on federal expenditure, which means that the 1981 budget will be reduced by about $15 billion and that the budgets of all departments--except the Pentagon--will have been cut; 2--general credit restrictions, especially restrictions on bank loans to small and medium enterprises and to individual citizens, in the case of whom restrictions apply mainly to loans for houses and cars; 3--strengthening the principle of voluntary control over prices and wages; and 4--greater energy conservation--primarily cuts in oil imports--for the purpose of which an additional levy of 10 cents per gallon on imported oil will be introduced.

In presenting his program, Carter said that its implementation will call for sacrifices by Americans, without which it will be impossible to put the national economy on a sound footing.

The questions asked of the President during the press conference gave the impression that the questioners had serious doubts as to the program's ability to stem the galloping inflation.

Some questions concerned foreign policy, especially the SALT negotiations and the fate of the accords already achieved. Carter replied that he regards the SALT II accord he had signed with Leonid Brezhnev as in force and that he intends to observe it because it is in the vital interest of the United States. Expatiating on that subject, Carter stated that he does not intend to withdraw the ratification of SALT II from Congress, but that he will continue to consult the leaders of the two houses on the subject and that he is convinced that the process of ratification will be resumed at a suitable moment.

That statement stimulated major interest among Washington observers. The tenor and the accents of the statement seem to differ from the President's statements made in the past weeks and show that, in mid-March, the Washington administration is much more pragmatic vis-a-vis the issue of armament negotiations than it was in January and February of this year, when cold war tendencies were most pronounced.

FRG'S LAMBSDORFF HOLDS WARSAW TALKS WITH KARSKI, BABIUCH, OTHERS

LD172232 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 17 March, PAP--A working meeting of chairmen of the government mixed commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Poland and the FRG, Vice-Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Federal Minister for Economics Otto Lambsdorff, was held in Warsaw on March 16-17. The two discussed the state of implementation of the decision taken at the 4th session of the mixed commission on June 1979 and discussed ways to seek joint solutions to current economic questions of mutual interest.

The sides assessed the course of last year's trade between Poland and the FRG and prospects for its further development. The question of opening the West German market for Polish commodities and that of expected development of Polish turnovers with the FRG, to follow the launching of coal gasification project, also went up for discussion.

The sides pointed to a remarkable growth rate observed with respect to Polish exports to the FRG and an increased share of electro-engineering industry products in those exports. In consequence of her vigorous activity Poland managed to balance her trade withthe FRG in 1979. This could be accomplished due to the efforts of Polish-FRG export group for marketing which specified the directions of export-oriented activity of both countries.

Much attention was paid to the current state of cooperation and industrial co-production as well as prospects for its further development. The cooperation in question covers several branches of economy including both raw material (cooperation in the field of copper and polimetalic ores) and processing industries. Numerous cooperation agreements are put into effect, to mention one with the Grundig Company in electronics.

Polish Prime Minister Edward Babiuch today received federal minister of economics of the FRG, Otto Lambsdorff.

The sides discussed current political issues of mutual interest and state and prospects for economic cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman of the Polish side in the government mixed commission for economic, industrial and technological cooperation between Poland and the FRG, Vice-Premier Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk took part in the talk.

Present was the FRG ambassador Georg Negwer.

Federal Minister of Economics of the FRG Otto Lambsdorff was then received by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski.

The sides assessed the state of economic cooperation and trade between the two countries in 1979 and discussed prospects for the development of them in the future. The ministers also dealt with issues connected with the delivery of certain Polish goods to the FRG, such as sulphur and copper, and credit purchases by Poland of certain FRG semi-products and investment goods. Finally, the sides discussed question of broadening the access for Polish commodities to the FRG market.

FRG Credit Limits

LD171702 Hamburg DPA in German 1502 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw--According to Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FRG is prepared to provide Poland with economic assistance within the bounds of its capabilities. But as Lambsdorff stressed at the end of his talks in Warsaw today, these capabilities have shrunk in the past year due to general price rises. For 1980 he has offered the Poles Hermes guarantees to cover private export credits up to DM500 million. Half of this sum is for a period of 3 years, the other half for 5 years. In this way Poland will be able to purchase FRG goods and spare parts with credits instead of the customary cash payments.

Lambsdorff reaffirmed that the FRG cannot expand on this framework of guarantees. State credits are also not possible at present. Guarantees for eventual investment or raw material projects will have to be discussed individually. Poland's request in January for state credits totalling DM2 billion cannot be fulfilled. The FRG continues to be interested in industrial cooperation with Poland. In the long term an expansion of FRG coal imports from Poland can be envisaged but the FRG will have to take political decisions on this.

During a discussion with Edward Babiuch, the new Polish chairman of the Council of Ministers, Lambsdorff stressed that Bonn had received with interest Gierek's proposal for a disarmament conference in Europe as it does all disarmament proposals. He also pointed to the French conference proposal and to the proposal contained in last year's NATO decisions on arms control. In a speech on Sunday evening, shortly after his arrival, Lambsdorff called for the preservation of those achievements which have been attained through detente, above all in arms control, and particularly in the present situation.

The federal economics minister, who is expected back in the FRG this evening, is making a visit originally planned for January. He assured his interlocutors in Warsaw that the postponement had no connection with political developments in Afghanistan. The reason had been the need to examine Poland's extensive requests.

PZPR'S WERBLAN PRESENTS STATE HONOR TO PCI'S LONGO

LD172124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The Council of State of the Polish Peoples Republic has awarded Luigi Longo, chairman of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], the great sash of the order of merit of the Polish Peoples Republic on his 80th birthday for outstanding contribution toward the development of the international workers movement, and merited work in consolidating friendship between the working people of Poland and Italy. The presentation ceremony was performed by Andrezej Werblan, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, He conveyed best wishes from Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and from the Central Committee.

PZPR LEADERS CONTINUE TO HOLD MEETINGS WITH ELECTORATE

LD172134 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Summary] Further meetings with candidates for the Sejm and voivodship councils were held today.

"The following candidates met with the electorate today: Zdzislaw Grudzien, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Katowice Voivodship Party Committee, met with electors in the Mikolow industrial enterprise; Mieczyslaw Jagielski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, met with students and representatives of the Lublin scientific center; Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, met with representatives of industrial enterprises in Psie Pole and Fabryczna in Wroclaw; Kazimierz Barcikowski, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier, met with representatives of Sidlce Voivodship."

WANTON WASTE OF RESOURCES DRAWS CRITICISM

AU141505 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Mar 80 p 1 AU

[Commentary signed "(J.S.)": "Ball and Chain"]

[Text] The average citizen has little idea of the magnitude of waste, which is the national economy's ball and chain, which reduces the income of the state and society and which intensifies market difficulties. Of course, we all know that the waste in question is considerable, but hardly anyone is conscious of its true magnitude, which is responsible for the fact that efforts to counter waste, to brand all forms of it and to ruthlessly liquidate it are now a central task facing all the working people, all the people.

The problem was strongly stressed by the eighth congress resolutions and by Edward Gierek, who said in Sosnowiec:

"We must raise concern for social property and for whatever is produced by the people and whatever should serve the people to the level of the highest civic virtues, which must be observed everywhere by everyone."

Ignorance of the true magnitude of waste has its source in the fact that waste assumes various forms and is not always obvious to the naked eye. The public usually sees only the more spectacular cases of waste and fails to notice the not so spectacular ones. In any case, there is certainly no sector of the economy about which we could say with a clear conscience that it is free of the plague of waste.

What is more, waste is eating into those sectors in which the situation is most difficult. Let us take food production as an example. The quantities of wasted potatoes amount to millions and millions of tons each year. The same is true of a large part of the fruit and milk. If we could eliminate the losses of weight of cattle and hogs at procurement points and in transportation, the lines in front of meat shops would certainly decrease. Large losses also occur during the processing of foodstuffs.

Let us take another example: building materials. We all know about the things that happen to those materials, but only the lucky owners of new apartments who have to spend their own money to mend what designers and builders have bungled know how costly bungled construction is.

We also suffer losses from overlong storage of machines and installations, which have been unnecessarily or too hastily imported from abroad for the convertible currencies we can hardly afford. Very often such storage is below usual standards.

Another thing: Has anyone calculated how much gas and diesel oil has been consumed this winter by the bus and truck engines left idling day and night for fear that, when switched off, they would not start again? Who will tell us about the losses incurred by the unnecessary practice of hauling various goods from one end of Poland to another and by the still so frequent practice of sending large trucks on trips without freight?

Recycled raw materials are a separate chapter. Despite many initiatives in that regard, the results of recycling continue to be negligible.

Those are examples of obvious and undisputed waste.

Behind them there is camouflaged waste such as bungled production, the partial exploitation of the production capacities of costly modern machines and, for which we pay a high price, wasted talents, skills and qualifications of the people who are underemployed.

Sure, the struggle against that plague is tough, but reality has proved that struggle is possible as illustrated by the favorable results produced from the very beginning by the drive to conserve energy.

As you can see, what we need is a comprehensive program for struggle against waste--a program for all sectors of the economy, one that is implemented with iron determination. There will be such a program because the eighth congress envisaged it. However, as Edward Gierek said, the people in general, conscious that defense of common achievements against those who waste and destroy is their moral duty, must be committed to such a program.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH GREECE--The Polish-Greek commission which ended its session on 14 March in Warsaw reviewed Polish-Greek trade and economic cooperation and mapped out lines of its further development. Poland, whose trade with Greece increased 25 percent in 1979, imports above all food and cotton from that country and exports electroengineering goods, cars, trucks, tractors, farm machinery, machine tools and other products to it. The sides agreed that cooperation on energy, automobile industry and shipyard insutry can easily be intensified. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15-16 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LORD CARRINGTON VISIT

AU17192 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Text of joint communique on the 12-14 March visit to Romania by Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, signed in Bucharest on 14 March]

[Text] At the invitation of Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Lord Carrington, secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, paid an official visit to Romania 12-14 March 1980.

President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu received the secretary of state for foreign and Commonwealth affairs of Great Britain, and exchanged with him detailed views on major international issues and on the development of bilateral relations. Lord Carrington conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu good wishes from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania asked Lord Carrington to convey warm wishes on his behalf to the British prime minister.

The two foreign ministers expressed the two governments' satisfaction with the positive development of Romanian-British relations. They particularly stressed the importance of the state visit paid by the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu to Great Britain in June 1978, and of the joint declaration signed on that occasion. They expressed their governments' determination to act to intensify cooperation contacts and consultations at all levels and in all areas of common interest, with a view to expanding commercial exchanges and industrial, technical and scientific cooperation, and of developing relations in the areas of education, art, culture, sports, tourism, and so forth.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of commercial exchanges in the past years, and noted that there are possibilities for, and mutual interest in, further developing those exchanges. They expressed the determination to fully capitalize on the opportunities offered by the two countries' economies to promote economic and industrial cooperation, also in third markets, with a view to attaining the target established by the two countries, namely to increase this year's commercial turnover by two and a half times compared to 1974.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of Romanian-British economic cooperation. They noted in particular the finalization in 1979 of the contracts concluded by Romanian firms with British Aerospace and Rolls-Royce on the manufacture of BAC-1-11 aircraft in Romania. The sides agreed that greater efforts are required to implement the cooperation ventures agreed upon at the recent Bucharest session of the joint governmental commission for economic collaboration and industrial and technological cooperation between Romania and Great Britain. Similarly, they mentioned the fact that broad possibilities exist for expanding the Romanian-British economic cooperation in various areas, including that of energy. They expressed the determination that the two sides should conclude new agreements on major projects designed to further develop the economic cooperation and commercial exchanges between Romania and Great Britain.

While exchanging views on a broad range of world events, the two ministers expressed profound anxiety about the deterioration of the international situation as a result of the policy of force, violation of national independence and sovereignty, and disregard for nations' right to live in freedom. They agreed on the urgent need to halt the deterioration of international relations, to solve the international crises and to resume the policy of detente throughout the world and for the benefit of all.

They emphasized that international disputes should be resolved exclusively through peaceful means, through negotiations, on the basis of firm respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force. In compliance with those principles, political solutions must be found to all conflicts and tensions in the various parts of the world.

The two foreign ministers placed special emphasis on European issues. They noted with regret that little was done to implement the provisions of the Helsinki Final Document, and stressed that all necessary measures must be taken to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting, so that that meeting can provide a real impetus for the process begun at Helsinki, for achieving security and developing cooperation on the continent. They expressed the view that to promote this process, the military aspects of security and the question of convening a disarmament conference in Europe must be examined.

The two foreign ministers agreed to act together with other UN members to achieve more equitable international economic relations, conducive to the elimination of underdevelopment. In this respect, they emphasized the role of the United Nations and its specialized institutions in preparing for the 1980 UN General Assembly session devoted to the new world economic order.

Stressing the good cooperation between the two countries' representatives at the United Nations and in other international bodies and conferences, the two foreign ministers reasserted the common desire to intensify this cooperation, in the mutual interests of the two countries, and of international peace and cooperation.

The two ministers expressed satisfaction with the friendly, frank and open atmosphere in which the talks took place, and with the fruitful results of the visit.

The state secretary for foreign and Commonwealth affairs invited the Romanian foreign minister to pay an official visit to Great Britain. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

REPORT ON CARTER ANTI-INFLATION PROGRAM

AU161413 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] U.S. President Jimmy Carter has presented a program of anti-inflation measures which envisage, among other things, balancing the 1980-81 budget by reducing public spending by $13-14 billion, restrictions on consumer credit and taxes on imported oil. President Carter warned that there are no quick answers to inflation and that his measures will only have an effect in the long run.

ZAIRIAN PRESIDENT MOBUTU ARRIVES; OFFICIAL TALKS BEGIN

AU171300 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0915 GMT on 17 March begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko. According to the announcer, the guest is met by "RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu and by Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Stefan Voitec and Stefan Andrei."

An honor guard presents arms, and the national anthems of the two countries are played. The two party-state leaders then reportedly review the honor guard.

The announcer adds that President Mobutu is accompanied by Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Litho Moboti, political commissioner, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Movement; Seti Yake, special commissioner and secretary general of the National Security Council, and Bocana W'Ondangela, general commissioner for the plan.

The reporter says that the thousands of Bucharest residents have come to the airport carrying portraits of the two party-state leaders and flags of the two countries, and are enthusiastically cheering them; they are also warmly welcomed by young Zairians studying in Romania.

The live relay ends at 0930 GMT.

Summit Talks Begin

AU172030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 17/3/1980--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, and Mobutu Sese Seko, president founder of the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution, president of the Republic of Zaire, began on Monday in Bucharest.

The two heads of state underlined that the current interview which takes place after the reciprocal summit visits of 1970 and 1972, was an opportunity for surveying the Romanian-Zairian realities, for discussing the ways of the further development of bilateral relations. Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Mobutu Sese Seko also exchanged views on current international problems, reiterating the wish of the two countries to cooperate in the world arena, to contribute to the strengthening of collaboration and understanding among nations.

During the first round of talks, the two heads of state thoroughly analyzed the evolution of political international situation expressing their concern over the worsening of late of the situation. Both sides pointed to the necessity that actions be taken in a spirit of high responsibility for halting the heightening of tension on the world arena, for improving the political climate. They considered that the resumption and consolidation of the process of detente, collaboration and peace which should be grounded on the equality of rights, on the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force, require that firm actions be taken for the urgent and exclusively peaceful, negotiated solution of all states of tension and conflict, of all litigious problems among states.

During the talks they underlined that the reduction of international tension and the improvement of inter-state relations also met the necessity of a favourable climate for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which should give a strong impetus to the unitary implementation of the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, to the development of collaboration among all states on the continent should lead to concret measures for military disengagement and disarmament, thus meeting the interests of European peoples and contributing to the cause of world peace and security.

The two heads of state stressed that the consolidation of the climate of international peace, detente and security demands concrete steps towards disarmament, nuclear above all, for [word indistinct] of the huge military expenditures, serve the development [as received] to serve supporting the developing countries, the progress of all peoples of mankind.

Romania and Zaire expressed their resolve to act henceforth, too, for the implementation of practical measures to liquidate underdevelopment and establish a new international economic order.

Participating in the talks are:

For Romania--Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the GTUCR [General Union of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council, minister of labor; Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, other officials.

For Zaire--Nguza Karl-I-Bond, state commissioner for foreign affairs and international cooperation; Litho Moboti, political commissioner for the Mouvement Populaire de la Revolution; Seti Yake, special adviser and secretary-general of the National Security Council, other officials.

The talks proceed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, of mutual regard and understanding.

Mobutu Dinner Toast

AU172050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Report on toast by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko at the official dinner given for him by President Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest on 17 March]

[Text] In his toast, President Mobutu Sese Seko said:

[Begin Mobutu recording in French with consecutive Romanian translation] Mr President, Excellencies, distinguished guests: Please permit me to begin by thanking you very sincerely for your kind words about my country and person, and for the warm reception extended to me and my aides upon our arrival on Romanian soil.

The welcome extended to us this morning has demonstrated to us--if an additional demonstration was needed--how united and disciplined the Romanian people are. This is the result of all the efforts that you are ceaselessly making to turn Romania into a great state, conscious of its future. [passage indistinct]

On the other hand, all the Zairian people--united within the framework of its national party, the People's Revolutionary Movement--will follow all the stages of this official visit, on which you and the Romanian people had the kindness to invite me, in view of the importance and diversity of our exchanges.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Zaire and Romania in 1967, the official visits exchanged in the past by the two countries' heads of state in 1970 and in 1972, added to the visit that you have afforded me now, exchange visits by Romanian and Zairian officials, and the dynamic work of the Romanian-Zairian joint commission; all that, Mr President, has permitted Romania and Zaire to initiate and expand a broad field of cooperation in commercial, technical and scientific areas. [end recording]

After emphasizing the large scope of the Romanian-Zairian cooperation and recalling the documents concluded in this respect, and some that will be signed during this visit, President Mobutu expressed the Zairian people's great satisfaction with the support that Romanian experts are supplying for the development of the Republic of Zaire. He then stressed that the Romanian-Zairian cooperation is excellent.

In concluding his speech, the president of the Republic of Zaire toasted the health of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Comrade Elena Ceausescu, the health of the Romanian people, the RCP; the development of the Zairian-Romanian relations.

ITALY'S GIULIO ANDREOTTI RECEIVED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU151510 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] President Nicolae Ceausescu today received Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Chamber of Deputies of the Italian Parliament, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. The meeting was attended by Comrade Nicolae Giosan and by Ernesto Mario Bolasco, Italy's ambassador to Bucharest.

The guest warmly thanked the Romanian head of state for the meeting and extended cordial greetings to him on behalf of Italian Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the guest and asked him to extend cordial greetings to the Italian premier.

During the meeting, both sides expressed satisfaction at the upward course of the traditional relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Romania and Italy. They also expressed the desire to deepen and expand ties in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields, on the basis of agreements reached during high-level discussions in Bucharest and Rome. They pointed out the contribution made by the parliaments in the two countries to developing fruitful cooperation between Romanian and Italy, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, understanding and cooperation in the world.

Discussing certain international issues, they expressed concern over the recent deterioration of international relations and over the increase in international tension. They assessed that it is necessary now more than ever to firmly act to resume and continue the policy of detente, based on respect for principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in domestic affairs, nonuse of force and the threat of force and each people's right to independently decide its own destiny, without any foreign interference.

In connection with the situation in Europe, both sides stressed the importance of thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting, so that it can fully meet the expectations of peoples and can give strong impetus to strengthening cooperation and security in Europe. They stressed that the attainment of lasting peace in Europe and the world requires the transition to concrete and effective measures for military disengagement and disarmament. They stressed the particular importance of peacefully resolving all contentious interstate issues through negotiations and the need to take concrete steps to eliminate underdevelopment, to establish a new world economic order, to attain disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to strengthen friendship, trust and cooperation among all peoples.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Giosan

AU151324 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 15/3/1980--On Saturday, March 15, Giulio Andreotti, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Italian Parliament, who is paying a visit to Romania, had an interview with Nicolae Giosan at the palace of the Grand National Assembly.

During the interview they approached aspects of the relations between Romania and Italy finding fresh modalities for expanding them on multiple planes.

They also underlined the contribution the parliaments and parliamentarians make to the continuous development of the relations between the two countries as part of the efforts made internationally for detente, peace and friendship and the world over.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES LIUGI LONGO ON 80TH BIRTHDAY

AU171920 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Congratulatory message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to PCI President Luigi Longo on his 80th birthday]

[Text] To Comrade Luigi Longo, President of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]:

Dear Comrade Longo: On the occasion of your 80th birthday, I take great pleasure in conveying to you cordial congratulations and best wishes for health and happiness n behalf of the RCP Central Committee, all Romanian communists and on my own behalf

Our party and the Romanian people highly esteem and appreciate your intensive revolutionary activities at the constant service of the interests of the Italian workers class and working people, and of the cause of socialism and peace.

In your person, the Romanian communists hail a long-standing revolutionary work, a revolutionary whose life is closely linked to the Italian Communist Party's heroic struggle against fascism, for Italy's liberation, for the triumph of the ideas of democracy, social and national freedom, for the unity of action of all democratic, progressive and patriotic forces.

The Romanian communists and the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania highly appreciate the relations of friendship, solidarity and increasing cooperation between the RCP and the PCI, relations based on mutual esteem, trust and understanding, and promoted by frequent dialogs between our parties' leaderships. We want to express our conviction that these relations will further develop, in the interests of the Romanian and Italian peoples, of the development of cooperation among all revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, and for peace and security for Europe and throughout the world.

Dear Comrade Longo, we wish you a long life, personal happiness, and new and ever greater successes to your party.

[Signed] RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu

DEFENSE MINISTER CONGRATULATES MONGOLIAN COUNTERPART

AU172044 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1980--The Romanian minister of national defence, Colonel-General Ion Coman sent a congratulatory telegram to Colonel-General Jarantain Avhia, on the 59th celebration of the Day of the Mongolian People's Army.

On the same occasion, the Ambassador of the Mongolian People's Republic in Bucharest Tsagaanlamyn Durghersuren, met officers, master sergeants and non-commissioned officers of one of the Romanian Army's units whom he spoke about the significance of the celebrated event. The participants visited then a pictorial exhibition showing aspects of the activity and life of the Mongolian military and saw a feature film.

OPREA RECEIVES SRI LANKA MINISTER OF CULTURE

AU152020 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1942 GMT 15 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/3/1980--Romanian First Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Oprea received on March 15 E.L.B. Hurulle, minister of culture of Sri Lanka, now on a visit to Romania.

Discussed were questions related to the expansion of the collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka in culture and art.

JOINT PROJECTS DISCUSSED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU172047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1980--Milojko Veljovic, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, chairman for Yugoslavia of the Romanian-Yugoslav joint commission for the Iron Gates, now on a visit to Romania for attending the 27th session of the joint commission, was received by Virgil Trofin, Romanian minister of mining, oil and geology.

They analyzed problems related to the use of the Iron Gates hydro-power and navigation system and to the construction of Iron Gates II hydro-power and navigation system. They studied on the occasion some measures which should contribute to the achievement or the joint objectives as well as to the superior capitalization of the energy potential of the Danube.

JOINT JAPANESE FODDER PLANT COMMISSIONED, TO BEGIN PRODUCTION

AU141335 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0820 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/3/1980--At Curtea de Arges, a town in southern part of Romania, the modern enterprise for the production of protein-rich fodder yeast is under technological tests. The enterprise, within the Romanian-Japanese joint company, will produce on the basis of an original technology elaborated by the Tokyo Dainippon Ink Chemicals Company, technology which is also a world novelty.

The equipment and installations, the highly complex and efficient measure and control devices mostly produced by specialized Romanian works allow for a fully automated and continuous technological process. Thus, the better capitalization of normal paraffins is secured for the obtaining of protein fodder yeast, a highly efficient bio-stimulator of the animal and poultry food.

The basic raw material--normal paraffin--is supplied by the Pitesti petrochemical combine located in the same county. The tests performed in parallel in the laboratories of the Curtea de Arges enterprise and in those of the above mentioned Japanese company led to the conclusion that the enterprise will soon start to produce. It will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons protein-rich fodder yeast.

Roniprot is the second joint production company founded in Romania with foreign partners in the field of chemistry. The first was the Romanian-Italian Rifil joint company, commissioned almost seven years ago. It produces, processes and sells abroad acrylic fibres.

RCP OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH PCE OFFICIAL

AU172040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1980--On March 17, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, had an interview with Manuel Azcarate, member of the Standing Bureau of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], now visiting Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Highlighted were the current preoccupations of the two parties and some aspects of international life.

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE TO SEND 200 ATHLETES TO SUMMER GAMES

AU141337 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1130 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/3/1980--Romania will send a delegation of more than 200 sports people to the 22nd edition of the Summer Olympic Games in Moscow. And this is the bulkiest Romanian participation so far in such a competition. Practically speaking, the Romanians will enter 16 of the 20 sports included in the schedule of the OG in the capital city of the Soviet Union: athletics, box, fighting, kayak-canoe, skiff, gymnastics (girls and boys), handball, swimming, judo, polo, fencing, target shooting, volleyball (boys and girls), weight lifting, wrestling, modern pentathlon and yachting.

Now, when only a few months are left till the great competition, all concerns of the Romanian Olympic Committee, of the executives of the National Council for Physical Education and Sports are focussed on the proper preparation of the sports people who will represent the Romanian colours.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY CONVENED FOR 28 MARCH

AU161411 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0500 GMT 16 Mar 80 AU

[Text] By a State Council decree signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Grand National Assembly is convened in its first session of the eighth legislature for 28 March at 0800 GMT.

BRIEFS

WRITERS AGREEMENT WITH USSR--An agreement on cooperation between the writers unions of Romania and the USSR for 1980 was signed in Moscow. On the basis of this agreement, the two writers unions will organize events in connection with the literary creations of the two countries as well as mutual visits, exchanges, meetings and discussions on literary issues. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 14 Mar 80 AU]

TITO'S STATE OF HEALTH 'FURTHER WORSENED' DUE TO HEMORRHAGING

LD181126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1115 GMT 18 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--During the past day the state of President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito's health has further worsened, primarily because of extensive hemorrhaging in the stomach as a result of the general tendency toward bleeding. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA PRESIDENCY LAUDS NONALINEMENT, STABILIZATION

LD131948 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Sarajevo--At its session today, presided over by Raif Dizdarevic, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina was informed about the development of the international situation and our country's activities in the foreign political sphere. Amid very contradictory world trends, the policy of nonalinement is being confirmed, as was judged, as an irreplaceable factor in international relations. Interest in an independent and nonalined Yugoslavia and her active role in the struggle for peace and the democratization of international relations is constantly increasing, which demands even more active involvement by this republic, too, in the international sphere.

In view of the fact that Yugoslavia's international position is linked most closely with its economic stability, emphasis was laid once again on the significance of making extra efforts ... the republic to consistently realize the policy of economic stabilization and especially efforts aimed at balancing our economic relations with other countries and continuing to develop all forms of economic cooperation with the nonalined and developing countries.

The Presidency assessed that the socialization of our foreign policy is of exceptional significance. This also assumes increased activity to enable working people and citizens to have an even more comprehensive insight into the development of the international situation and all those elements which affect the international position, consolidation of security and maintenance of Yugoslavia's independence.

The Presidency also discussed the work of the state security service in 1979 and the service's program orientation for this year.

The Presidency assessed positively the work of the state security service and noted that very significant results have been achieved in the struggle against enemy activity directed at threatening socialist self-management and other gains of the socialist revolution, brotherhood and unity, national equality and our country's independent and nonalined policy.

As an integral part of social self-protection, the state security service achieves such results thanks to the total involvement of society in the successful development and work of the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection and thereby in the socialization of the business of security.

The Presidency assessed that in the past year the service has regularly and fully informed the competent sociopolitical, state and self-management organs and organizations about the results it had gained, the measures it is undertaking and other questions of significance for the security of the country and the republic.

PRESIDIUM OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

LD171758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Celje--Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed in conversation with a broad sociopolitical aktiv of the Celje region on current international questions that the latest world events have once again confirmed that the most important struggle is for changes in the construction of more just economic relations and in the establishment of similar political relations in the world in which the independent development of nations and countries will be completely respected, without any interference from outside. In conditions of worsening international relations, the communist and workers movement is faced with a great responsibility, said Vlado Janzic. At issue here is the fact that communist, socialist and all other progressive and democratic forces are devising ways to influence constructively the improvement of the international atmosphere in the sense of actions undertaken in the direction of invigorating and revitalizing detente as a universal process of relaxation concerning all parts of the world and all the unresolved questions and in which all countries, both large and small, will take equal part. Analyses indicate, Janzic said, that interventions in various parts of the world come about primarily where a certain "vacuum," from the viewpoint of the bloc policy, is left and where internal instability results. Among other reasons, interventions are carried out to gain certain political, and also territorial and strategic, advantages within the context of inter-bloc relations.

Vlado Janzic also spoke about the endeavors of the LCY for the further development of cooperation and good friendly relations with the progressive and democratic forces in the modern world on the broadest bases. This does not mean that there is full agreement on all questions with the parties with which the LCY cooperates, said Vlado Janzic, stressing that this is not even necessary or a condition of the cooperation. We do not conceal our critical approach to individual aspects of our partner's policies, said Janzic, nor do we expect a different approach toward us. The differences which exist should not hinder cooperation. On the contrary, they must be the subject of open discussion and constructive polemics through which better mutual acquaintance and understanding are established. In supporting this approach the LCY unswervingly supports and defends the principles of independence, the responsibility of each party to its own class and people, noninterference and the freedom to construct one's own paths, strategy and tactics in the struggle for socialism.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH BULGARIAN MINISTER

LD171944 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1812 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)--The overall value of Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade is this year for the first time to exceed 350 million U.S. dollars, that is, record a 100-million-dollar (increase) over last year, compared to 1978. The value of Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade for this year is to be 2.5 times higher.

Yugoslav-Bulgarian trade was the subject of talks here today between delegations of the two countries headed by Yugoslav Secretary for Foreign Trade Metod Rotar and Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister Khristo Khristov. During the talks, the 5-year plan on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria for the 1981-85 period was discussed. The level attained in economic cooperation between the two countries was assessed as requiring new forms of cooperation, including industrial cooperation and specialization.

LCY STUDY DELEGATION LEAVES ON VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD172140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--An LCY study delegation headed by Suada Muminagic, member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, left Belgrade for Sofia today. The LCY delegation will visit Bulgaria within the framework of the program for interparty cooperation and will acquaint themselves with the policy of the Bulgarian party in solving current economic questions. The delegation was seen off by Dusan Lazic, head of the LCY Central Committee's Department for International Cooperation. Also present at the send-off was Iliev Yordan, charge d'affaires at the Bulgarian Embassy in Belgrade.

PRC PROVINCIAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Belgrade Talks With Matkaliev

LD132310 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1813 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 13 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and China are both interested in further development of bilateral relations, as well as in stable and all-round cooperation on a long-term basis. This was noted in today's talks between member of the Federal Executive Council Stojan Matkaliev and Vice-Premier of China's Sichuan Province Lu Tatung. Interest was also expressed in the substantiation of Yugoslav-Chinese cooperation in many economic fields, especially in the leather processing, electrical manufacturing, textile and ship-building industries, production of household appliances and other activities.

Final Talks in Slovenia

LD162232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service 1720 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Ljubljana--Numerous real possibilities and a series of mutual interests exist for the further expansion of economic cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and the Chinese Sichuan Province. They are of mutual benefit to the cooperation between the PRC and the SFRY. This, among other things, was stressed in the final talks between the members of the Sichuan delegation and representatives of the Slovene Executive Council held in Ljubljana.

The Chinese delegation was headed by Lu Dadong, governor of the provincial government and member of the CCP Central Committee, and the representatives of the Executive Council by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Slovene Assembly Executive Council. During the talks Dr Anton Vratusa acquainted the guests with the development and characteristics of our socialist self-management system. In this connection he indicated in particular the importance of coming together even more closely for the capital of Sichuan, Cheng Du, and Ljubljana. The Sichuan delegation is visiting our country for several days at the invitation of the Federal Executive Council.

Arrival in Zagreb

LD162234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 16 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--The delegation from the PRC headed by Lu Dadong, governor of the provincial government of Sichuan Province and member of the CCP Central Committee, arrived in Zagreb today from Ljubljana on a several-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

The prominent guests from friendly China were met and welcomed by Dr Emil Ludviger, vice president of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council; Ljubo Majeric, member of the Executive Council; and other personalities.

MEETING HELD ON BORDER COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA, ROMANIA

LD142334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1713 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Nis--A consultative meeting on cooperation between the border municipalities of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the border municipalities of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, organized by the SAWP Republican Conference in conjunction with the Commission for International Relations and Cooperation in the Workers Movement of the Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee and the joint commission of all chambers of the Serbian Assembly for foreign policy and international relations, was held in Nis today. Representatives of the border municipalities of the Nis, Timok and South Morava regions of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, sociopolitical organs and organizations of the republic and of the federation as well as representatives of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia took part in the work of the consultative meeting.

It was stressed at the meeting that border cooperation represents a significant contribution to the development of good-neighborly relations and to broader bilateral cooperation between Yugoslavia and neighboring countries. The cooperation is based on mutual respect for the principles of equality, sovereignty, territorial integrity and noninterference in internal affairs. This policy stems from the essence of the sociopolitical identity of Yugoslavia as a nonalined socialist self-managing community of equal nations and nationalities.

The participants of the consultative meeting noted that in border cooperation with Romania and Bulgaria significant results have been achieved and objective conditions created for its further development and promotion. Eight municipalities of Serbia had border cooperation with the People's Republic of Bulgaria last year, and this in the sphere of culture, sports, education, health and economy. It was stated, however, that not all possibilities have yet been employed in economic cooperation. Cooperation with the border municipalities of Romania has been successful for a number of years. Last year there were also a number of meetings by delegations of work collectives.

It was stated at the meeting that gatherings represent a significant form of border cooperation and that they should be enriched in the future.

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC RECEIVES ANGOLAN BANK OFFICIAL

LD172208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for finance, received a delegation from the People's Republic of Angola headed by (Jose Lihter Carvalho) governor of the national bank of Angola. Views were exchanged on the development of financial and banking cooperation between the two countries.

PCI'S LONGO AWARDED ORDER OF PEOPLE'S HERO ON BIRTHDAY

LD141210 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--By order of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, Luigi Longo, president of the Italian Communist Party, [PCI], has been awarded the order of People's Hero on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

The decoration was bestowed on Longo for his exceptional merits in the struggle against fascism and Nazism and in the development of friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Italy.

SLOVENE CENTRAL COMMITTEE LAUDS POLITICAL, SECURITY STABILITY

LD171800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--At today's session of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee Presidium, which was chaired by Franc Popit, the political and security situation in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia during January and February this year was assessed. According to the opening speech by Franc Setinc, secretary of the Presidium, during this period a high degree of mobility and action effectiveness has been attained by the organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance and other subjective forces. The huge majority of Slovene working people have, through improved work and greater work discipline, expressed their trust in the power of self-management and nonalined Yugoslavia. The working people's initiative to wage a concrete struggle for economic stabilization has checked certain manifestations of consumer fever and petty-bourgeois speculations which have been noticed in the aforementioned period. In addition to the increase in social and economic responsibility of communists and citizens, Setinc stressed, the work of the organs of internal affairs, the organizations of national defense and social self-protection and many other institutions of the administration are also praiseworthy. The overall sociopolitical activity has achieved not only mass proportions but also a new quality. Taking part in the discussion were Stane Dolanc, Franc Popit, Marjan Orozen, Milos Prosenc, Andrej Verbic, Vinko Hafner, Roman Albreht and Martin Kosir.

Among other things, the need was stressed for even broader analysis of the security situation in municipalities and political aktivs, and for shortening time taken in transferring information from the committees to the membership. Also needed is speedier reaction in perceiving the economic position of municipalities, the basic organizations of associated labor and local communities in order to prevent adoption of nonself-management measures. A study must also be made of the forms of work which will achieve greater openness of the Socialist Alliance so that, for every municipality individually, insight should be gained as to how far the programs of this organization are suited to exceptional circumstances and the national defense plan. Franc Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, urged the adoption of an all-round assessment of the implementation of economic stabilization in the republic, in accordance with the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The League of Communists should submit this assessment to all responsible factors with a view to changing the situation. All the indications are, said Popit, that certain factors--for example self-management interest communities and the banks--have not yet been placed on income bases and are not working in accordance with the intentions of the Law on Associated Labor. Differences are arising in the goals being sought because some of them are not entirely realistic. There are still too many words and in practice the processes are still proceeding in the old way.

VOJVODINA NATIONAL DEFENSE, EXECUTIVE COUNCILS HOLD JOINT SESSION

LD172014 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1844 GMT 17 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Novi Sad--In Novi Sad today a joint session of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina Presidency Council for National Defense and the Executive Council of the Vojvodina Assembly was held. Col Gen Dusan Korac, general inspector of national defense, and the members of the Chief Inspectorate of National Defense took part. The meeting examined current questions concerning defense preparations in Vojvodina and the program of the National Defense Chief Inspectorate's work within the context of the regular tour of the province.

SERBIAN LEAGUE CENTRAL COMMITTEE VIEWS TITO'S INITIATIVE, TASKS

LD142310 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1234 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia today considered the immediate tasks of organs and organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia in implementing Comrade Tito's initiative to promote collective work, responsibility and further democratization of sociopolitical relations.

The development of democratic relations must take place at every level of organization of the League of Communists--in the basic organization, municipality, town, region and republic, while democratic progress must be reflected in a different character of internal relations, in a wider spread of information and better links between organizations and leaderships in building and implementation stances, Spira Galovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, emphasized in his report at today's session. He assessed that it is not only a question of changed relations in the organs of the League of Communists, certainly not only in the executive-political organs, but also a question of further building the organization as a whole and of strengthening its moving forces in the development of socialist self-management.

The Central Committee today also discussed the report on the work of its Presidium in the period from 31 May 1978 to the end of last year and determined an orientation program of work for 1980.

At the beginning of his report, Spira Galovic emphasized that work on implementing Comrade Tito's initiative to promote collective work, responsibility and further democratization of social relations is in full swing throughout society. The League of Communists is still not fully carrying out its role and responsibility as determined at congresses. It is therefore necessary, he said, to link the implementation of Tito's initiative with ideological and practical questions of activity of organizations and organs of the League of Communists in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism. As on many previous occasions, the League of Communists critically airs its own shortcomings in order to proceed in the creative search for answers to demands of the time.

The tasks which today face the basic organization of the League of Communists are not greater but are considerably more complex than they were in the recent past. The new social position of the basic self-managing organizations and communities requires a considerably more mobile basic organization which must build the basis for the activity of communists and carry the responsibility for daily confirmation of self-managing and delegate organs in social practice, for their full affirmation. This is why we have striven, Galobic said, to make the League of Communists present in every basic organization of associated labor in an organized manner. Last year alone, 3,862 new basic organizations of the League of Communists of Serbia started working; 2,072 of them in the central area of the republic excluding the provinces; while in the past 2 years the number of basic organizations increased by 5,507. Galovic emphasized that none of the topical social problems could be solved on a narrow social basis and that a lasting and certain progress depends only on a comprehensive engagement of the entire League of Communists--of all its organs and organizations--as the mover of the mass social action.

After emphasizing that in the work of the basic organizations we must aspire towards engaging each member of the League of Communists, the secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia said that collective work in the basic organization meant such work and creative action on the part of organization that every member will find his place in it and also be actually and not only formally present. Criticism and self-criticism are an essential feature of such work but criticism must emanate from work, from real participation and everyday personal striving.

Galovic criticized the passive attitude of organizations which are sometimes being justified by the requirement that the League of Communists should not interfere in the framework of the self-managing organs and take over their role. The truth is, however, that this leads to the danger which one apparently wishes to avoid. Faced with difficulties and omissions, such a basic organization of the League of Communists takes it upon itself to correct things. In this, it is not always successful in avoiding going back to the methods which the League of Communists has ideologically and practically overcome. An active League of Communists does not pressure but mobilizes all other factors of mass social action.

Collective work in the basic organization, Galovic said, should lead towards clearer answers to the question of how to establish links with other basic organizations. Action linking between the basic organizations of the League of Communists will proceed rather slowly unless the leadership of the League of Communists in the municipality and further afield take direct part in it. The basic organizations are not the only ones responsible for the fact that joint discussions and consultations are now seldom held. They need working help--and the element of Kardelj's earlier criticism and of the idea of new forms of links between basic organizations of the League of Communists is not being kept in mind. Initiatives, such as the one by the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists of Bor concerning joint consultations between the organizations of the League of Communists and of producers and processors of copper merit wider affirmation.

The most important task of the League of Communists today is further strengthening the material bases of self-management and of the accumulative and reproductive power of the economy. We should measure the results of our work and the scope of our struggle for the democratization of social relations by the way in which this task is being fulfilled, Galovic said. He added that during recent years, the accumulative and reproductive ability of the economy in the republic and throughout the country had been weakening.

Are we, in the entire League of Communists, aware of the political importance of these tendencies--from the point of view of further democratization of social relations? Unless we achieve progress in this basic field, efforts aimed at democratization in our organs and bodies, in our political life, will be essentially limited.

Democratization cannot be carried out only in the purely political sphere because if the conditions which lead to the reproduction of the policy of autonomous authority and alienated power keep reappearing in socioeconomic life, if the role of the sociopolitical communities in one way or another remains expressed in the reproduction of conditions of material life, then the frameworks for the actual associating of labor and resources and for self-managing social integration will be rather narrow. The next medium-term plan should be characterized by more considerable relaxation of the burden on the economy and by the creation of conditions for the most consistent possible application of the Law on Associated Labor, Galovic concluded.

Continuing, Galovic emphasized that special attention is attributed to the need for further strengthening the position and role of the elected organs of the League of Communists in the municipalities, towns, regions, provinces and the republic. We must make the executive-political organs to a still greater extent responsible to the conferences and to the provincial and central committees. In practice, for instance, the municipal committee appears to be an organ which is more important than the conference, while it is not rare that the conferences hold their sessions only two or three times a year. The sessions of the Central Committee are held more often but it is possible that there should be still more of them and of a working character. Some of them can and should be held without great preparations--during the implementation of individual actions, as their integral part and as a reference to those aspects which need clearer assessment in the work and action.

The secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Serbia emphasized among other things the need for further democratization of cadre policy and for training and affirmation of as many cadres as possible. Care should be taken for a wide circle of cadres in every organ and the way should be opened for the affirmation of cadres committed to self-management who are trained for work and able. The work and contribution should be the basic measure of their worth. At the end of his report Spira Galovic emphasized that the 1-year man of chairmanship is applied practically at every level of organization 1 year before electoral conferences of the League of Communists and 1 year before the congress the Central Committee.

Comrade Tito's initiative on collective work also contains for us communists and members of the League of Communist organs, the Central Committee and regional and municipal organs, the assessment that in our method there is still not enough collectivity and that not all parts of the League of Communists take enough part in the processes of decisionmaking. That is why we need a critical analysis of the method of work organization up to now as a condition for constructing a new practice. This was emphasized in the discussion at today's session of the Central Committee on the occasion of setting out the Serbian League of Communists' direct tasks in carrying out Tito's initiative.

Taking part in the discussion were: Nikola Sainovic, Momcilo Vicentijevic, Sinan Saiti, Bogdan Tanosic, Henrih Selic, Boza Curkovic, Slavko Veselinov, Tacina Dire, Zivojin Pavlovic and Milovan Gavrilovic.

The everyday application of the essence of democratic centralism is an important condition without which the practice of collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility cannot be developed fully. From this arise the League of Communists' significant and lasting tasks of--in the framework of their activity on interpreting, working out and consistently implementing Tito's initiative--constantly and critically analyzing the application of democratic centralism in practice, affirming and developing positive experiences and discovering new, specific and practical possibilities for the enrichment of the content of democratic centralism.

The development of democratic relations, in which every member's initiative is freed as that of a basic political subject, represents one of the most important contributions in carrying out Tito's initiative. The organizational preconditions for the realization of such tasks as this already exist. There are 23,000 basic organizations in the Serbian League of Communists, of which about 8,000 have less than 30 League of Communists members, which is one of the essential conditions for more effective work.

After the discussion, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee adopted the direct tasks for Serbian League of Communists organs and organizations in realizing Comrade Tito's initiative on the promotion of collective work, responsibility and the continued democratization of sociopolitical relations.

Work continued with the presentation of the introductory report on the work of the Presidium and the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee work program, which was presented by Budimir Vukasinovic, member of the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee Presidium. At the start of his report, he stressed that today we have a stable political situation and high level of ideological and action unity by the League of Communists and all subjective forces in society on solving key questions of our further development and strengthening the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The role of the League of Communists as a decisive factor of unity and ideopolitical orientation, linking and coordination of defense and self-protection activities has been strengthened.

At all levels committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection have been formed--from the basic organization of associated labor and the local community up to the republic. Territorial defense units have been formed in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities and the organization of working people and citizens in carrying out various forms of social self-protection is at an increasingly high level.

Following the report by Tihomir Vlaskalic, the Serbian League of Communists Central Committee unanimously adopted the report on the work of the Presidium from 31 May to the end of last year. At the same time, the Central Committee also adopted an orientation work program up to the end of this year, and with this completed its work.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA SAWP PREPARES TO FORM 1984 OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

LD131602 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1504 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--At its meeting today the Presidium of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference began an initiative for the appointment of the organizational committee of the 14th Olympic Games to be held in Sarajevo in 1984, and for the election of Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as chairman of the committee.

KOSOVO LEAGUE PRESIDIUM VIEWS MEDIUM-TERM PLAN DISCUSSIONS

AU171840 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 80 AU

[Text] The Presidium of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo at its session today under the chairmanship of Mahmut Bakali discussed a report on the public discussions on the outline of the ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development of the province through 1985. It was assessed that in the public discussion of this document, in which a large number of communists and working people took part, broad sociopolitical activities of the League of Communists and all the subjective forces were attained and the ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development of the province in the coming 5 years were supported. The need was stressed for a further creative involvement of communists in all the basic organizations of associated labor, communes and provincial organs in the implementation of self-managing planning and a successful realization of the tasks of the coming medium-term period.

The ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development of Kosovo from 1981 to 1985 will be discussed at the next session of the provincial Central Committee of the League of Communists to be held on 28 March.

LOCAL RADIOS BROADCAST BROTHERHOOD-UNITY PROGRAM

LD171120 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0733 GMT 14 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Sid--All local radio stations in the area of Srem, Macva, Podrinje, Semberija, Posavina and Slavonia, where the interrepublican cultural community with headquarters in Sid is active, are preparing and broadcasting a program called "Radio Brotherhood-Unity." The program deals with the successes of the working people and citizens in this wide area where new bridges of friendship and togetherness are being built.

The local municipalities are represented with contributions on the most important events in the field of economic, self-managing, sociopolitical, cultural and sports life. Local radio stations in Beljeljina, Zupanja, Zvornik, Sabac, Vukovar, Brcko, Loznica, Sid, Mosamski Samac and Beocin are preparing these broadcasts according to a fixed timetable from 5 January to 27 December this year.